

conclusion. I will take a day or two and then present the matter to the House. It is only a question of making up my mind.

**Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.**—I have supreme respect for the Chair, but I want to bring to your notice that you were kind enough to inform that you would give your ruling today. May I request that the matter be expedited?

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Tomorrow or the day after, I will give my opinion.

---

### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1959-60— GENERAL DISCUSSION.

(Continued)

†**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY** (Coondapur).—Sir, at this stage I would only make a few general observations. We hear a lot about the change of policy of the ruling party during the last three or four years and that socialistic pattern of society or socialism is the objective of the ruling party. I have been searching in this rather intelligent but very dull document presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, for any signs of the socialistic pattern or socialism. I found no trace of socialism in the document at all. It may be an intelligent, well-drawn up document, but there is no socialism in it at all. It may be asked whether it is necessary. In this connection I should like to quote a passage from a recent book on economics :

“The function of the budget processes is to make a consistent whole of the entire policy of the Government and to achieve a balance among the various objectives of policy. The main objectives of policies are national security, social security, economic and social progress and political stability.”

We are not concerned with national security here, but as to social security, economic and social progress, we must have some definite objective. But I am afraid there is very little of it in the Budget. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister was pleased to say that we

were nearing a psychological and emotional integration, but as far as I know, we are as far from any such integration as ever or to some extent we are in a much worse position. It is quite natural that there should be criticism against the Government, even though it is dealing justly with all the parts of the State. Personally I feel that the Government, or the Cabinet, have not integrated their policy with regard to the whole State. There is a feeling that even now, though they may not be willing to admit it that, there is a lack in something in their approach to the State as a whole. One of the most important things that confronts every legislator in every part of the State is the question of the services. Now when I speak of the services, we have to admit that it is really a difficult problem. It cannot be denied that to integrate the services of all the patches is rather a difficult problem and I know that the Government have been tackling this problem with the greatest effort and I hope with the greatest sincerity also. But apart from that, there is a feeling that they are not fast enough. How many times have we not heard in this House that the integration of services, equation of posts, etc, are going to take place. I remember even in the last session, we were told by the Chief Ministers that by the end of December or the first week of January, everything was going to be finalised. Even yesterday I had been to my district and there everybody asks : when is it going to take place ? We do not know. We are at a loss. Statements are made in this House and in press conferences, but even now excepting a bare statement that there is some task still remaining to be done and ‘we are at it’, there is nothing definite. Of course, as I said already, there could be a feeling that the old Mysoreans have been treated shabbily, the old Madras parts of this State have been treated badly and the north Karnataka people have been let down and so on.

†**Sri T. SUBRAMANYA** (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—If everybody feels hurt then nobody is hurt, and we are just. .

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I would only like to utter a word of caution to the Government that in their zeal to hurry up, it is likely that injustice, either knowingly or unknowingly, is meted out to certain persons and I request the Government to see and rectify such errors.

**†Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Minister for Finance).—I can assure the Hon'ble Member that we will not be hasty. In fact when we attended to this problem it appeared to us that a little more consideration was necessary and a little more delay.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Even after all has been considered and done, I submit, there might be cases of injustice done to some persons and Government must be free to rectify such errors. There is a feeling that everything is over and that our cry will be a cry in the wilderness. Such should not be the case.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—We will provide for appeals in such cases.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I have been listening to several speeches in the House for the last several years and let it not be understood that what I am going to say is the opinion of my party. I am placing only my personal views. There is only one I.C.S. officer in the State. Some of my friends will of course disagree with me. If any case my feeling is that we do not have enough number of I.C.S. officers in the State. I know that even against that one officer, very bitter and serious criticisms have been levelled. I am not quite sure whether such criticisms are right or wrong. I am not here to judge this issue. I am practically a stranger to know all these things, but my own feeling is that when Madras, Bombay and several other States could have and maintain several I.C.S. Officers...

**Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM** (Kolar Gold Fields).—Why does the Hon'ble member want more of these white elephants? We have one already.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I am not committing anybody in this matter. I know they are paid high, but it does not matter in the interest of administration. I reiterate my feeling that we

are not having a sufficient number of outside I.C.S. Officers in the State. That is my own opinion. Now, Sir, the efficiency of an administration does not mainly depend upon the officers themselves. It also depends upon the Ministry. I find there is a reverse process that is followed in some other States. There is a doubt in the minds of the public and myself also: "Are the Ministers governing or are they being governed?"

**Sri K. PUTTASWAMY** (Mysore).—Governed by this Assembly.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I do not know. That is the difficulty here. My own feeling is that the Ministers are not holding the reins in their hands tight enough. Sir, the Hon'ble Ministers should not appoint anybody. They have to lay down policy and see that it is carried out. Criticisms have been made in the House that Ministers are interfering with the appointments of peons. I have heard that criticism. They are interfering in the appointments of petty officials. Personally I am satisfied that in several cases there has been such interference. Now, I say Sir, there is a feeling that the Ministers are not governing. I say, Sir, for Heaven's sake govern. I am not sorry if I am wrong. My own feeling is that the Ministers must be strong enough to govern and see that the policies laid down by them are carried out by others, and not that they carry on the policies laid down by others. There is a general feeling of frustration and discontentment among the officials. One of the most important things that gives dissatisfaction, that frustrates these officials is the question of their emoluments. I will take category by category. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister might remember that during the last meeting of the Development Council, I raised this question and said that if they wanted the developmental work to go at a greater pace, they must have a sufficient number of technical staff. There is a reference in the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's speech and he was pleased to say, if I remember aright, that nearly 26 per cent of the revenue was spent on the services and that we were not lagging behind Madras

or other States in the quantum of the revenue spent on the services. Now, I find that the Doctors, the Engineers, the Veterinary Surgeons and the agricultural Graduates are paid the lowest pay in the whole State. For example, there is a development block in my own constituency. For nearly more than a year I was trying to get a supervisor. Practically no work is done and all the work is at a standstill in that block. If we go through the Gorwala Report, we will see that he has made some of the most scathing attacks on the N.E.S. administration in the State. There is some justification for it. I am not saying that this is a general thing everywhere. But due to lack of technical staff, most of the development work is held up and it took a year for me to get a supervisor transferred to my block and begin the work. Why are they not coming? If they are transferred, they will not go there. Supposing they have to go there, they will take medical leave. There is a primary health centre. I have been trying to get a Doctor there. Personally, I went and interviewed some friends of mine who want to enter Government service, but who do not want to go to the villages at all. I believe L.M.P. Doctors' pay starts somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80. The other day I met an L.M.P. Doctor with condensed course getting Rs. 105 after 10 years service in Bangalore. It is most preposterous, most unjust. In other States, a Doctor who puts in a service in rural parts gets a rural allowance of Rs. 300. Our Doctors without any other practice are given Rs. 80 or Rs. 100. Under such circumstances how can the Government expect any doctors to come and work in hospitals? Can they expect any engineer after having spent considerable sums of money to the extent of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 to come and work for a pittance? Similarly, Veterinary Doctors and Agricultural Graduates. General complaint seems to be that the Finance Minister is the stumbling block. Everywhere the same cry is heard. Now, there is an assurance in the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's speech

that something is going to be done in this direction. I am submitting to this Hon'ble House and requesting the Cabinet to consider this matter very seriously. It is not a question of posting a supervisor there or a supervisor here. But it is a question of development work. There is an assurance from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that there is an allotment of nearly Rs. 35 crores for the next year. How are the Government going to spend that money? If they are going to spend the money as they have done hitherto, then can they believe that they will be able to spend this amount? I have got very great doubts. Unless the Government moves and moves very quickly in this direction and makes the job of a Doctor, or an Engineer or a Veterinary Surgeon or an Agricultural Graduate attractive enough to enter the Government service and work I do not think they will be able to spend this amount. I find several Engineers and Doctors resigning and going to other States for employment. It is a thing which is of vital importance to this State. Unless they do something very quickly, things may go very bad. Now, in this connection when I mention the services, Sir, one of the glaring things that comes to my mind is the conditions of the Police in the lower cadre.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—May I interrupt for a minute? Only a month ago, Andhra revised the scales of pay of their employees and our scales of pay compare very favourably to those scales of pay.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—If there is a bad neighbour, it is no use saying that I am a little better than the bad neighbour. It does not serve any purpose at all. I am simply placing before the Government the facts as they are. Now, I find with regard to the Police force, the lowest expenditure incurred in the whole of India is in the Mysore State. I find that Mysore spends about 4·8 per cent, Bombay 10 per cent being the highest, Madras 8·8 per cent, Andhra 8·8 per cent and Kerala 5·5 per cent.

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

2-30 P.M.

We are even below Kerala in this respect. I am not saying with regard to higher officials.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—That shows that we are law-abiding.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Deputy Minister for Finance has been a lawyer; he must be knowing the condition of the constable.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In view of the recent revision, this percentage will go up a bit.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—What is the worth of your socialism if you cannot give social security to these constables?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The constables get the same pay as in Madras or Andhra. We carried over the staff from Madras. We give them the same pay.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Finance Minister is a very intelligent man. He can give quick replies, but his replies do not satisfy us. It is not a question of this State spending more than what other States are spending. Give them the security. I am not comparing the salaries of Madras and the Andhra constables with those of the constables in Mysore. You are all socialists. You are bent upon bringing socialism in the State. In this case I am just asking the Government; what is the disparity between the constable's pay and the pay given to the higher officials?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In the Police we have kept it at 1:30. Our aim is to bring it to 1:20.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is not a question of aim. I have been placing this question before this House and urging that something must be done with regard to the Police constables. Why I am saying this in this connection is that the ruling party and the Cabinet are bent upon introducing prohibition throughout the State. While pleading for enhanced pay for the constable, I have something to say about the working of prohibition policy

and the havoc that is caused in the Police Department by the introduction of prohibition. I heard the Law Minister, while a question was being discussed the other day, saying, that according to article 47 of the Constitution, Government has to introduce prohibition. Article 47 has to be observed as a whole, not a truncated article 47. Article 47 says that prohibition has to be introduced to safeguard the health of the nation. There seems to be misplaced enthusiasm, or misplaced sense of duty in this respect. I do not know how many members of the Cabinet or other people do sincerely believe that prohibition will bring us Rama Rajya. We are not at all committed to introducing prohibition as an end in view. The end is to bring up the health of the nation. It is for this purpose we have to introduce my prohibition. There is prohibition in district. I know the ins and outs of the department of prohibition and how the same is working and how the Police Department is working in this regard. I am reiterating that drinking is one of the worst evils. We are not advocating d r i n k i n g at all. But my point is, can the Government make it a success at all. It has been said by many wise men that it cannot be a success, it has not been a success anywhere else, it will not be a success at all. That is why, several friends have been pressing the Government to appoint an impartial committee. I wrote a pamphlet on prohibition in Kannada, titled '*Rajajiavara Bhranthi*'. Some people have got a bhranthi that they will make it a success though in their heart of hearts they don't believe it. I discussed this matter a year ago with a very important member of the ruling party and he confessed that he knew that the evils were there but as long as they were Congressmen they could not help it. That ought not to be the attitude. If you have got the courage of your convictions and you are convinced that it is not a success, it cannot be a success? Why go on with it? It is not fair to the nation, it is not fair to the State. The Planning Commission is against it. They wanted Government to go slow in the matter

and because some members of your party wanted it, it is to be thrust into the gullets of the States and at what cost. Mahatma Gandhi might have advocated it. But suppose you find out that it is a farce and that it is not in the interests of the State that it should be continued; then you should reconsider your policy. I know it is not possible to have unanimous opinion in this respect. Government is not able to find out whether it is unanimous or not. On no problem can there be unanimity.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—What is the policy so far as P.S.P. is concerned?

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—No policy has been set down with regard to prohibition. Like my friends on the other side, some of my leaders come from the Congress. They are still adhering to Gandhian ideals. Some of my revered leaders say that prohibition is good, but there is no set policy with regard to prohibition, from my party. Even the Communist Government in Kerala are not saying anything against it. It is no reason because the Kerala Government is not going that way, this Government should not do it.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—There are signs that even in Russia prohibition may be introduced.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—In Russia they did introduce prohibition but it became a racket and then they withdrew it. Even last year when Sri Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister they said that they would come to definite conclusion in the matter. But in one district and one taluk this piecemeal prohibition is introduced. If the Government want to introduce it, let them introduce it once for all. Hordes of people just cross the border and drink to their fullest contentment.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—We want to go step by step, consolidate and proceed further. It is a cautious, wise policy.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—It is farce, committed in instalments. The Finance Minister is a very experienced and intelligent gentleman. He knows what I am saying is the gospel truth, but I appeal to the Cabinet as a whole to reconsider the policy, convince the Central Government and the Planning

Commission that it is not in the interests of the nation that this policy should be continued or extended in the State.

One thing more. We are very happy that there are not many taxation proposals in the budget this year. But I find that there is one small proposal which is uncalled for. The Finance Minister proposes to levy a small percentage of tax on passenger and goods traffic on road transport services. We do not know on whom this tax falls, whether it is on the passengers, on the proprietors or on the goods. How do the people as a whole are affected we are not given a clear picture. We find that in the Centre they have increased the tax on diesel oil. We know that in our State practically a majority of the buses and lorries run on diesel oil. Though the Finance Minister of the Centre has thrown out an assurance that taxes may not be levied in the case of bus traffic and lorry traffic connected with agriculture—I am not pleading on behalf of the bus owners or lorry owners—but still this tax on diesel oil will hit them very hard. We have been crying loud for railways in the State, for Mangalore-Hassan and other railways, and it has ceased a little since the promise is held out. In my own district there is no railway line for six to seven miles. We totally depend upon buses and lorries and in the face of it it is not fair to hit the lorry or bus owners at this stage.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Government itself runs a majority of the buses in Bombay; in Hyderabad also passenger traffic is nationalised.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—One other thing which I want to place before the House is the question of tax arrears. I find that according to the Finance Minister's speech the tax arrears to the extent of Rs. 431.75 lakhs are still due to the State. It is a huge amount. In almost all these cases coercive steps can be taken and recovered. I remember we have urged this question in the last two Budget sessions and put several questions and we know, you, Sir, came down on most of us when we asked for

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

names of persons who were tax evaders. Government was not willing to give the names. I should like to submit to this House that in the question of tax arrears due to Government we are certainly entitled, even if there is tax arrear of one pie, to press upon the Government, to harass the Government, to see that these arrears are recovered as early as possible.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Harassing is bad.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—This huge amount is due for considerable time. I know how arrears were being collected in the erstwhile State of Madras while we were there. As regards Sales Tax there is a process through the Revenue Department. If one fails to pay it, immediately proceedings are launched before a magistrate and steps taken. I do not know if any such coercive steps are taken against the tax evaders. Send them to jail if they do not pay the amount. I do not know why this Government is fighting shy.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are not fighting shy. In fact every process is set in motion.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—These assurances or mantras we have been hearing in this House for the last two or three years. Allegations have been made that some of the most important tax evaders belong to the party in power and that the party in power feels it very delicate to take up steps against such gentlemen. When we demanded names vehemently it was refused.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not the Government; I did not want the defaulters' names to come up before the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am placing my view-point.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I would request the Leader of the Opposition not to argue on rumours. It is not being fair to us.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please turn to page five of my speech. In fact I wanted to place all the materials before the House. That is the reason which emboldened us to place this matter of

arrears of tax because we have been able to collect all the arrears. In fact except what we inherit from Hyderabad, in all other cases we have done exceedingly well.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Even that answer is very vague. "We have done the best that we could" does not satisfy us.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—During the period at our disposal we have been able to do the best if you compare the collections with any other State in India.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I submit publication of the names of tax evaders will be one of the important steps taken in the way of collection. Rather than taking coercive steps if the Government is pleased to publish the names of tax evaders that will be one of the important steps that will instigate the tax evader to pay up the arrears.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That will be very poor consolation. In public interest names should not be disclosed.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is not a question of consolation; it is a question of getting tax arrears as early as possible.

Next, I wish to say one word with regard to land reforms. Of course the Hon'ble the Finance Minister was very vague. He wanted to safeguard the interests of people, small, medium, big (*Laughter*) and ultimately I do not know what will be the shape of these land reforms in this House. If they are going to satisfy the interests of the richer, poorest and middle classes.....

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Then *status quo*.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—And if this is an indication of the things to come, then woe be unto those who are expecting any relief from this Government as regards land reforms.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Can we hurt people unnecessarily?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It is too premature.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am very glad that the Finance Minister wants to bring land reforms without hurting. What we are expecting and what we are hearing will come true if

this is an indication of the things to come.

**Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.**—Nagpur decision is there.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—It will be in the best interests of rural economy.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I want to say one or two things with regard to the economic situation. Hon'ble the Finance Minister has referred to the statement made by the Finance Minister of the Government of India.

“The drop in agricultural production last year, which was the lowest on record since 1953—1954.....”

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I have quoted the economic survey of the Government of India which was incorporated in the Finance Minister's speech.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—“affected the availability of foodgrains and other agricultural products during the current year. The rate of growth of industrial production also slowed down while prices showed an upward trend through a major part of the year. The situation has eased somewhat in recent months...”

I am not going to read further. But it is admitted that the food production last year was the lowest.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—On account of seasonal conditions.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—After the First Five-Year Plan and in the middle of the Second Five-Year plan with the value attendant upon the plans and with the propaganda that is going on with regard to minor irrigation, with regard to manures, seeds, etc., we find that in the year 58-59.....

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—1957-58.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Yes, in the year 1957-58 the food production is the lowest. If the seasons are not sympathetic towards us or angry, perhaps the situation will continue for ever if this statement is an indication of things to come.

**Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.**—It has changed in 1958-59.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Weather has changed.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Our efforts as well as good weather have helped us.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—It is really a sad state of affairs. I wish the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture was here. I have been repeatedly impressing upon him and his Department that that is one of the most important things in the future set-up of any Government in this country, but what I find is that this particular branch of Government is a boneless one. It is not a complaint that I am making. I am saying this because I am taking very keen interest in agriculture and in almost all the development works in my area. In that connection I have addressed several letters to this department and notwithstanding all the assurances I received very few answers to my letters. I have read in the Gazette that every letter will be promptly replied to, but I as an M.L.A. have written several letters to the Agriculture Department and I have not received any replies to them. I do not know why. There must be something totally wrong in this Department. In my district I have been very closely connected with this Department. I have been actively helping them and participating in all their activities, but I find that everything is mere paper production and nothing more.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I am sorry if they have not acknowledged the Hon'ble Member's letters. I shall see that they are acknowledged.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I find that this Department has been very slack. We on this side are very anxious to see that every Department works to the highest pitch, but I find that this Department does not even reply to letters and that this is a very, very sleepy department.

I was pressing that we should have as many seed farms as possible, at least the minimum number allowed. I discussed the matter with the Minister, the Secretary and the Director and they assured me that it would be done, but I am sorry to say that they have gone behind their promises. After this assurance was made to me I went to the district with the hope that certain seed farms would be brought into being and

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

to my surprise when I went to the district office I found stoppage of work on an order issued from the Department here. Then I again came here and represented the matter. Then I was assured that the order did not hold good and that they would proceed with the work. Then I again went back to Mangalore and enquired of the officials there when I was told that the department had found fault with them for communicating the fact to me. I cannot understand why the district office should have been found fault with for communicating the fact to me. I am only very anxious that we should have as many seed farms as possible. That is also the policy of the Central Government, but what is the position today? I am sorry to say that the Department is in a very deplorable state.

I request the Government to seriously tackle the question of agriculture because the development of minor irrigation, agriculture, etc., mainly depends on this Department. When I am on this question, I wish to say something in particular about the food situation. We heard that last year 18,000 tons of paddy were purchased by this Government for having a buffer stock. How it was collected, what was the method used, etc., we do not know. As far as I know, in Shimoga and surrounding districts where most of the paddy was collected there was no human law at all and it was all jungle law that prevailed there then. The Finance Minister was pleased to say that we were very near psychological and emotional integration. I say that even before this integration and the formation of the new Mysore State, South Kanara District, particularly my taluk of Coondapur, was very intimately connected with Shimoga District and trade was mutual there. We were taking most of the surplus paddy from Shimoga to our district because we have got the largest number of rice hullers.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I thought South Kanara was a surplus district.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is really a deficit district. There is a wrong impression that it is a surplus district. The point that I was making

was that 18,000 tons of paddy were collected by purchases at almost market rates last year. The method through which they used to collect paddy was very inhuman. They prevented other persons from purchasing paddy in Shimoga and surrounding districts. My request to Government is to find out what has happened to those 18,000 tons of paddy.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—We have got it. We released some quantity to the public through the fair price depots and the remainder we have got.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Food Minister was pleased to say that 1503.40 pallas of rice were issued last year. According to simple arithmetic the remainder has got to be somewhere, but when I made enquiries my information was otherwise. A certain gentleman sent me a packet of rice from Bombay Karnatak area where 30,000 pallas of rice were stored. It is not at all fit for human consumption. They could not sell it even by auction. I am told there are very many instances where rice has been hoarded and it is not at all consumable. When I put a question the other day in this connection, we were assured in this House that my statement was not correct and the Revenue Minister was pleased to say that Government had got that stock. Sir, food is not a party matter.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—It should not be a party matter.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Even in the Centre I know they are consulting the Opposition on every question. If I am not wrong, there they have got an All-Party Committee to advise Government. A revered leader of my Party, Sri Ashok Mehta, was the head of a Committee, which toured the whole country and submitted a report. I am told that even in Madras the Government has appointed an All-Party Committee to advise Government on the food situation. But this Government is following some old closed-door, purdah, policy. We do not know the quantum of rice procured last year, the quantum that was released through fair price depots and the quantum of paddy that still remains, the quantum of rice that is still edible either by human

beings or by cattle. I am making a very serious allegation that all is not well with the food grains that we have left in the godowns. The history of our food storage is a racket. I know that last year Government kept most of the paddy in the possession of the millers. Most of the millers milled the paddy and sold the rice and this year they replaced the last year's stock when they were asked to produce the stock.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—If that is true, then it will be fresh paddy.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Paddy and also rice are stored. I am surprised at the attitude of the Finance Minister. It is not merely paddy that is stored, but also rice. If rice is replaced it is spoiled.

**Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO (Kaup).**—Even if paddy is replaced, in the meantime, during the interregnum the money is available to the merchants.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—What is the attitude of the Government? Are the Government interested in aiding the merchants in trading in paddy by supplying the necessary finances? It cannot be both ways.

3 P.M.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—If the Hon'ble Member says that the stocks have deteriorated and are unfit for human consumption, it is one thing. It is a matter of enquiry and we will do it. But in the same breath he says that the whole thing is replaced.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I did not say 'the whole thing.' I know several cases, not all cases, where the merchants hold the paddy and sell it. There are cases where rice was stored up and is not fit for human consumption and it is supplied. Therefore I demand an immediate enquiry to be held and a statement to be placed before the House regarding the state of affairs last year.

Coming to this year, 50 thousand tons of rice are proposed to be procured in some of the districts of the State. On a certain date, I believe on 13th February 1959, there was an order to freeze all stocks of paddy and rice in the possession of millers and merchants

and the order says that they will be paid prices fixed according to the notification. In fact the price was fixed a month later. Really, this Government is blundering a lot. The price was fixed nearly a month after the Central Government fixed the price. The price required to be paid is the price fixed on the date of freezing and Government did not fix any price at all. In fact the notification says that they will be paid the price already stated. This is a serious matter, Sir, and the Government will be compelled to answer this in a court of law. I find that several merchants have paid thousands of rupees and some of the merchants in my own taluk and district will be losing 10 to 15 thousand rupees out of this procurement. What the Government is paying now is a pittance. The merchants are not likely to keep quiet. Government will have to justify itself in a court of law.

**Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.**—That is why the order says that they shall sell it to the Government at a rate to be fixed by the Government. They shall sell it at a future date. Therefore the sale takes place on a date on which the prices are fixed, not on the day on which the stocks are frozen. We have taken legal opinion in the matter and if it comes to a court of law, I suppose we will have to face it.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—‘To be fixed’ is a new element. I find from the notification that the price is already fixed. Whatever that be, I was just saying that there was a racket going on with regard to procurement of food-stuffs in Shimoga district. I would again come to the point of emotional integration. There is a great discrimination meted out to the merchants of my district. Nearly 150 persons applied for licences in South Kanara District and only two have been given licences. I had a discussion about this with the Hon'ble Minister and all the officers concerned and I went to the extent of discussing the matter with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga. I told them that this state of affairs should not continue and if licences were given at the end of the

## (SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

season, in April or May, it would not help anybody. 114 licences were issued to merchants in Shimoga and only two got licences from South Kanara. Not only that; persons without licences were allowed to take paddy from South Kanara to Shimoga. A gate was put up unauthorisedly on the border. Even now there is a border between South Kanara and Shimoga. They do not consider they are a part and parcel of the State. There was a gate illegally put up. Every lorry was stopped, seized without reason and no records were maintained. Some kind of chits were given. I have a few sample chits with me. The chits simply said that so much of paddy was received. The lorries were kept on the roadside without any records. As I said, the notification requires the price to be fixed. Even under Sections 103 and 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after a search, certain records are to be maintained and sent to the Magistrate. Nothing is done and absolute lawlessness prevails. As I said once before in this House, it is the jungle law that is prevailing here. This state of affairs should not continue for long. I and some of the merchants went to the Deputy Commissioner, because this is a very serious matter. I have brought this fact to the notice of the Minister for Agriculture. I know that each person was demanded one or two thousand rupees for a college that is going to be put up there.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—How much more time would the Hon'ble Member require? He has already taken fifty-five minutes.

**SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—About fifteen minutes more, Sir.

*The House adjourned for Recess at Five Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Three of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Sir, I was saying that there was a feeling

in certain quarters that they were discriminated. I appeal to the Government not to give any scope for such things at all. Justice, it is said, should not only be done, but must seem to have been done.

Such an impression should not be given. I have brought to the notice of the Government several of these things. I hope the Government will take immediate action and avoid such things in future. One other aspect of the food production I will explain and that is about minor irrigation. It is a most important thing concerning our State and most other southern States. Of course, though it is important, sufficient attention has not been given up till now and we have the promise of the Government that they have established two circles to go into this question of investigation and execution. The same question arises if we could get enough staff there.

**SRI T. MARIAPPA.**—We have.

**SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.**—We do not know. We must see in action. It is not a question of establishing two circles only, but it is a question of having enough officers.

**SRI T. MARIAPPA.**—We have got enough officers. They will work with full complements and with enough speed.

**SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—Top priority may be given to minor irrigation works in the context of food production in future at least. Now, I find from the Budget, that very little attention is given to the enormous fish wealth that has accrued to our State. There is a coast line of nearly 200 miles. I do not know what we cannot do with regard to the sea. In Japan, they are working wonders. It is a miracle. Yesterday I was in Mangalore. I heard they have got a fish of 40 feet length which ordinarily fetches a value from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. We see here that little attention is given to the development of fishing harbours. The allotment is Rs. 13,000 plus Rs. 25,000 for fishing harbours. I do not know with that sort of allotment what we can do for fishing harbours. If the Government is really anxious to develop fishing harbours and fishing

industry in the State, they must be more generous. This sort of treatment will help nobody at all. I have been pressing on the Government for a considerable time for the improvement of what is called link roads, linking the main roads with the fishing villages. Last year 32 estimates were prepared in South Kanara of which one road alone was taken up. 31 roads could not be taken up because the estimates in several cases came to more than a lakh of rupees and the Fishing Department said that they were not in a position to execute these roads and they should have to be taken up by the Public Works Department. According to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's statement, it has been under the consideration of the Government and it has been under the consideration of Government for a number of years now. If you want to see that fisheries are developed and developed quickly, these roads must be taken up and developed quickly and given top priority. There are many other things to be done. If the fishermen in South Kanara catch a lot of fish, there are no storage, transport and proper marketing facilities; it is no good merely saying that fisheries should be developed. As I already said, the big fish which they caught had to be thrown away because it rotted and the person who purchased could not cure it. Unless proper arrangement is made for marketing fish, this development of fishing is no good at all.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—That is the reason why I made a special mention about it in my speech.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I find that one harbour in the coastline, namely, Mangalore, is being taken up for development and a large amount has been set apart for its development. Even here, I have been very much pained to find politics playing in the matter. It is unanimously held that in South Kanara, Malpe Harbour is the most importment harbour from question of natural facilities though Mangalore is a bigger commercial centre. Even here, as I said, the advantage is taken away...

**Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.**—It is not correct to say that Malpe is better than Mangalore, as far as I know.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I know the Hon'ble gentleman is coming from Mangalore and he is partial to Mangalore naturally. That does not mean that Malpe is worse than Mangalore.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—South Kanara is divided on this issue?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—It is natural that some should sponsor Mangalore and some should sponsor Malpe. But from the evidence we have got, Mangalore has got already certain conveniences. It is going to be an all-weather port while Malpe is still a deep-sea port. The technical opinion is in favour of Malpe for being a deep sea port. In view of the favourable situation in Mangalore to be an all-weather port, namely, advantage of rail connection, export-import facilities and its being already developed into a small harbour, it is proposed to be developed as an all-weather port. In fact the whole thing has been studied by the Hydraulic Research Centre at Poona and the entire matter is before the Government of India. Ultimately it is the Government of India that decides in favour of an all-weather port and the House will be glad if the Government of India decides on one port at least.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I am really glad that at least Mangalore Harbour is going to be developed. I am not against it. In this connection, I press upon the Government that there are several harbours in South Kanara and North Kanara. There is a beautiful harbour in Karwar. It is one of the most beautiful and one of the most natural harbours. I would like to press upon the Government to press upon the Centre to take up all these bigger harbours and also smaller harbours in these two Districts. A lot of work has to be done in regard to ports. I find the administration of the ports is a new thing and they are fumbling about it. I had discussion in Mangalore with regard to administration of Ports. They have not given attention to it. Their treatment is step-motherly. They are not experienced

(V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

enough. They must give more attention, more study to this aspect of development of ports and fisheries and come to a decision very soon.

One word about the mineral wealth. The old Mysore at least is very developed and very conscious in this respect. But I should like to press the case of malnad areas. Very little has been done for the development of malnad areas in this respect at least. For example in South Kanara and North Kanara we do not know what lies under the ground. No regular survey has been made in this respect. It is absolutely necessary that this side of the development work should be taken up immediately. Wherever we go it is agriculture and agriculture alone that is stressed. I request the Government to make a thorough survey of the malnad areas of the State and take up whatever can be taken up immediately.

I have spoken fairly long. As the Minister for Finance said, there has been Herculean task for the last two years. I do realise it. As a member of the Opposition I do not know whether I should gloat over the chaos that is prevailing on the other side. I hope it will be over very soon. This sort of delay is not only due to the interference but it is also due to the unsettled situation on the other side, but that is for them. I hope at least henceforward there won't be such a thing and the grave problems facing the State will be taken up seriously and without any hindrance. In this respect, the Minister for Finance and some of the other Ministers also told me several times, appealed to me in this respect that democracy should be given a fair trial, that there should be an organised opposition. I am really thankful to the Hon'ble Members of the Government for this sympathetic attitude. It is not a question of sympathy alone. If the Government is to exist, if organised democratic Government is to exist, one thing has to be taken into consideration that unless there is an organised opposition there will be no democracy. If you want to continue as a democratic Government, there should

be an equally organised disciplined opposition.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Also qualitative opposition.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I find at certain times this sermonising goes a little far, but they must be *bona fide* on the other side also. It is not a question of simply saying that there should be an organised opposition without the person who makes the statement believing it. It may be unpleasant. Sometimes our criticisms, our language may be a little harsh, may not be palatable, but this is a game; you have to give and take. There is no question of saying he is harsh.

Sri A. V. NARASIMHA REDDY.—But in keeping with the dignity of the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am reading reports of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures. Sometimes the situation prevailing in the Parliament is really chaotic.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Let us set up a very healthy convention.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am certainly hopeful. We will try our utmost. At this juncture I am making an appeal, let the other side treat the opposition with respect and give all their dues and we shall try our utmost and I for myself will give an assurance to the Government and to you, Sir, that we will try to set up a healthy convention, a healthy opposition and unless there is organised opposition there won't be democracy in this State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Excluding the leader of the Opposition, I would like that other members should not take more than 20 minutes.

†Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Mangalore I).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest that twenty minutes may not be adequate if we are really to contribute usefully our observations? I should find it very rigid. However, I shall be as rapid as possible and in doing so, I shall not be able to express myself so well. I believe that the time taken in interruptions will not be reckoned against me.

May I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Department on the very excellent budget that they have

presented? They bear witness to the progressive strengthening of the position of the finances of the State and I must certainly not fail to compliment the Finance Minister and at the same time I am failing in my duty if I do not express myself with regard to certain schemes which have been formulated, certain schemes which ought to have been given top priority and certain schemes which are either totally neglected or are dealt with in a step-motherly fashion. It is only in that line that I am making the position very clear that I support the Budget in all its extent, but at the same time as my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty was pleased to observe, the first and foremost that really lacks proper attention in the Budget is the aspect relating to ports and pilotage. This aspect has been dealt with at page 63 of the Budget Memorandum. If we refer to that, we do find that the schemes formulated in the prior year have not been touched or implemented to any extent whatsoever. These ports the Mysore State is now getting. If we bear in mind that Mysore was land locked and an enormous effort was made by the far-sighted statesman Sir M. Visvesvaraya to try to get one port at whatever cost it might be and if God has given to the Mysore State to-day 23 ports and if we are not able to realise the importance of that, I really do not know how to characterise it; either the minds that ought to bestow their attention are preoccupied and are not able to do or not, or have not bestowed attention adequate enough. Let me be more clear. The ports, as already pointed, are potential, enormously good, but we find that only Rs. 6 lakhs have been provided and if we analyse the items, it does not touch the fringe of the problem. It is to be borne in mind that so far as Mangalore is concerned, there is not even a single provision there, but I am looking from a different angle altogether. These ports that have been given to the Mysore State are potentially immensely good but not adequately provided for. The Centre has given assistance so far as the development of ports is concerned to the extent of Rs. 19 to 20 crores to Bombay,

Rs. 14 crores to Calcutta, Rs. 8 crores to Madras, but what is it that we have been given? This is the only maritime State which has been neglected, and may I say, it may be to some extent due to the fact that the schemes have not been properly studied, properly formulated, properly evaluated and presented. How do we expect the Centre to apprise themselves of these minor details of so many ports like Karwar, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Malpe and Mangalore unless we are able to present them ourselves. Could it be said that Government is unaware of the various reports that have been presented?

4 P.M.

Sir, you are aware that before the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee, which was appointed for the purpose of finding a place for a major port to be located, the claims of Mangalore, Malpe and Karwar were urged. That report gives all the information that is necessary. Is it that Government has not bestowed, any attention on it? Is it that looking into the matter they have not formulated any schemes? Or is it going to be done now or hereafter? May I say that I am not here to criticise what has not been done? I only emphasise the supreme importance of it at the present and future. I hope the Government will not neglect it because there is not only a single advantage by the improvement of ports but there are multiple advantages under various heads for the progress or prosperity of the State on a very big scale. After Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee report, Sri Nanjundaiah, an officer, was appointed to review all the minor ports. His report is there. After that there was another officer appointed for the purpose. He has given all the data. He has given all the information that is wanted. Is there not enough data to formulate some scheme? Nothing has been done. In the facilities that are required at the port, latrines have to be provided. Otherwise how are the persons coming to the ports expected to ease themselves? The House may probably know that this Government had a conference on the 3rd February where harbour experts, persons representing the State

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

Trading Corporation and various other officers of the Central Government were present and where the whole situation was reviewed. The principle was accepted and it did not stop there. A sub-committee was appointed to go into the matter and find out various things that are needed, barges, etc. Every detail is furnished. With all the wealth of the details and all the things that are necessary, the Government could not spend six lakhs of rupees provided on the last occasion, provided in an unprecise manner. When we have not been able to spend six lakhs, not even sixty lakhs, how well could we persuade the Centre and try to get more money? Under the Second Five-Year Plan more than five to six crores have been provided for the purpose of improving minor ports. So far as this is concerned, there was a seminar in Mangalore with regard to the question of development of ports and not only there but also on various public platforms and study forums; either Government is in possession of the data or has not chosen to ascertain and find out. I would therefore request that at least now Government might be pleased to frame schemes and formulate all the necessary demands and provide for them not in an unprecise manner. I am taking a little time over this as it concerns the prosperity of the State and the future will justify that the sea coast that has been got into the Mysore State is going to be the main route of supply of the consumer goods that go into the hinterland. An aggregate of five million tons of consumer goods is now being brought from Madras and Bombay by railway. At a time when the railway is not able to cope with the demand and when three ports are working to saturation and congestion, taking the overall picture of the entire Union, there is going to be a saving of a few crores under this single head *i.e.*, transport of consumer goods required by the Mysore State. So far as hinterland is concerned, which hinterland can be catered? is it near North Kanara or South Kanara? these ideas are placed time and again and yet the position is

as we find in the Budget. I would earnestly appeal to the Minister for Ports to at least look into it now and hereafter. These ports have not only to be developed for the purpose of commerce and industry but for the purpose of fisheries also. My friend Sri Srinivasa Shetty was pleased to refer to fishing harbour. It is not a new idea; it is before the Government. Considering the dimensions of the State what has been done in regard to this item is one over which one may not make anybody happy at all. A provision of Rs. 27,000 has been made, as could be seen from the plan outlay, for a fishing harbour. Either the idea of a fishing harbour is not there or the amount provided is tragically small that it is not at all really providing for it. It is only providing a sort of satisfaction for the people who may be thinking of having a fishing harbour at any time. It is revealed from the consolidated data that the 200 miles of the Mysore coast has potentialities for a catch which is three or four times the catch elsewhere. We are catching one-sixth of the whole of the catches in India, *i.e.*, 1,55,000 tons. If we improve our methods we are going to catch double the contribution that is going to the nation or the State is going to get an income of the order of two crores of rupees. Is there not therefore justification to pay proper attention to this aspect that I am presenting? Further so far as the question of fisheries is concerned, we are in need of food; food problem is engaging the attention of the Centre; it is engaging the attention of the State and the Chief Minister and persons concerned have always proclaimed that they are willing to accept and consider any suggestion in this behalf because it is an indisputable fact that food production has to be stepped up. A few thousands or a lakh of tons from fisheries is not the main consideration. A scheme was given and it has not received the attention of Government. With regard to certain schemes which are formulated, if we read the Budget memorandum the answer is that they could not be implemented and therefore there is variation from the provision

made and from the performance rendered. I may therefore try to impress upon the Government the supreme need of this scheme. If the fishing harbour is to be built, the question of railway or road to the particular locality arises. May I mention that the Central Government has been pleased to give an advance for this purpose out of Rs. 2½ crores for us? A sum of Rs. 54 lakhs which is to be spent on Hassan-Mangalore road is likely to be allowed to lapse. I want such a contingency to be avoided. I know there are other fields for the amount if you do not want it. If you allow the amount to lapse not only will we lose what we have got but what is going to come will also be diminished. If on the other hand we are able to spend we will get more. If the roads which lead to ports are going to be of great help and hence the amounts should not lapse, attention at the hands of the Government is essential, and I am sure they will do that.

In addition to the scheme for roads, there were various other schemes relating to the development of fisheries, establishment of a boat building yard at Mangalore, Malpe, Karwar and Honawar, but I do not know why they have not been taken up. In regard to fisheries, if we refer to the plan outlay as indicated in the printed book supplied to us, there is generous help coming from the Centre. The development of fisheries is definitely going to increase our food production and it is in that light that the Centre has promised generous help. Therefore, I cannot understand why adequate provision has not been made for development of fisheries. The question of food production is a very prominent one and in that direction the development of fisheries will help us to solve the problem of food production not only for our State but for the whole country. May I therefore put it in the shape of a question to Government, whether Government have till now surveyed the possibilities of stepping up food production either generally, or district by district or area by area or crop by crop? I would not have mentioned this but for the fact that during the last session at the

time of the food debate I had occasion to make mention of a scheme for stepping up food production by the development of the fishery industry in the State and at that time the Minister said that the matter would receive his attention. I doubt whether it has received his attention. If I am to judge by the practical results I should say that the matter has received very little attention. At that time I had referred to a scheme of stepping up food production by about a lakh of tons and I do not know at what stage the matter rests now. I have got with me the report of a Committee which was appointed by Government in which it has observed that the question of food production has not received as much attention as it should at the hands of Government. The Committee has stressed the potentialities of increase of food production by means of lift irrigation by pump sets. In order that it may receive proper attention at the hands of Government and the House, may I draw the attention of the Government and the House to the schemes referred to by me in the food debate? What is it that is suggested in those schemes? A little more staff to investigate in detail the schemes and submit a report to Government about their feasibilities. What is it that is likely to be achieved out of those schemes? Speaking about one river scheme, it will produce about 2,000 tons of food on 4,000 acres entailing an investment of Rs. 21 lakhs. The average percentage of return on the scheme will be 3.7 per cent. If we are to judge it by the average yield of investments in the country on such schemes we will find that this is a very good yield. It is said that the yield prescribed by the Central Government is 1.3 per cent whereas here we have got 3.7 per cent yield. If Government takes up this scheme I assure Government to do whatever humble service I can in the implementation of the scheme.

The scheme of rural electrification is very important not only for our State but for the whole country. These schemes should be considered from a broad perspective. My Hon'ble friend

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

the Finance Minister will bear with me when I say that the Madras Government has made good progress in rural electrification. I would request the Finance Minister to approach the Madras Government with a request to spare about 50,000 kw. for us for a couple of years till the completion of our Sharavathy project, so that we may go ahead with our programme of rural electrification.

There are certain schemes not only in my district but in other districts also. If those are implemented we can definitely increase the yield which will be almost two tons per acre. I cannot understand why those schemes have not received proper attention from Government.

Coming to the question of electricity, Government is taking shelter by saying that a separate Board has been constituted, but I may say that the constitution of a Board does not in any way lessen the responsibility of Government in trying to make the best of what can be done for the benefit of the State. In this connection I wish to refer to the work of the Stores Purchase Committee either under the Board or under the Government. Something should be done to increase the tempo of work and to see that the necessary stores items are purchased and stored. I am told that stores purchased during the days of Seshadri Iyer are there still and even though most of them have ceased to be of any use, they are still not replaced. I would appeal to Government to constitute a committee or appoint an officer to analyse the stores of the Electricity Board or the Government Electrical Department and see that really useful items of stores are stored. I would not have mentioned this but for the fact that I was told that when an attempt was made to enhance the stores, a technical objection was raised that the decision of the Government was to limit the stores to a crore of rupees only. If the stores that you have already got are not good and are worn out and if the stores that you want are not easily manufactured in the country, is it not

prudence on the part of anybody responsible for managing it to see that orders are placed for those articles and those articles are purchased in time so that when power becomes available they can be easily switched on and put to proper use?

There are various other matters to which I want to refer. In Mangalore there is a Fisheries School, but I am told that the teachers there have not been given the new scales of pay. I hope the Minister will kindly take note of it and see what can be done in the matter.

There are a large number of girls' schools in Mangalore. There are a number of Inspectors to inspect those schools. It would have been better and more useful if instead of Inspectors there were more Inspectresses to inspect those girls' schools.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Is it the complaint of the Hon'ble Member that after integration the Government of Mysore appointed Inspectors instead of Inspectresses.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—They may or may not have. I only pointed out the circumstances that exist. I am not blaming any one. I am not speaking of the past, immediate past or the forgotten past. I am only trying to seek remedy for the immediate present. Let me make it clear that I am not here to apportion any blame. If ever I have created such an impression, I will like to disabuse their mind of it. My attempt is to emphasise the present and the future rather than analyse the past. Let us draw a curtain over it. Of course, there is nothing wrong in trying to understand ourselves.

Sir, so far as the schemes which are Centrally sponsored are concerned, I wish to stress that particular attention should be paid to the West Coast Road. I am quite aware that the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and the Minister for Public Works have been recently trying to spend as much as possible. I am grateful to them for it. I hope they will continue to give the same attention or more attention.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—We will give greater attention.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—I will be happy if the greatest attention is given. (*Laughter*). The point is this: I very much wish that my friend the Minister would post the necessary staff, the extra staff, the competent staff required to expedite the work of road. I say this emphatically because it is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The entire money is borne by the Central Government and Centrally sponsored schemes are to a large extent subsidised. We must go the whole hog and put all our efforts. Even if it is a question of investing more and recovering we should not shun our responsibility. I do not of course say that simply because the Centre is giving money, other things should be brushed aside. The relative merits should be considered. I am sure that this matter would be given the topmost priority, because if anything deserves our utmost attention, it is communications. I would therefore once again request that the staff necessary for the purpose of implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme should be posted immediately.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I have made it clear to the P.W.D. authorities that they can spend as much amount as possible. It is a Central grant and we will be able to recoup it later. Even if there is inadequate provision in the budget, they are at liberty to spend and ask for more money.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—Did I hear the Finance Minister say that the personnel is not available?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I did not say that at all. In fact, adequate personnel will be posted and the P.W.D. is allowed to spend more in time so that we may recoup from the Centre.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—In this general debate I would not like to spend time in conversations like this. I will wait for discussion on the P.W.D. demand. But I do wish to say and hope that now and hereafter at least, all possible things would be done in mutual interest. If our iron ores are to be sent out and our mineral wealth is to be exploited and if the well-being of the State is to be ensured, I do not

see why this should not receive the earliest attention.

On the subject of tourism, I wish to say that the Nandi hills is a peculiar and singular gift to Mysore State. A similar gift does not exist either in Madras or Bombay or Calcutta. I am aware that the Hon'ble Deputy Minister has been attempting to do something.

**Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA** (Deputy Minister for Home).—Work has begun, Sir.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—May I tell the Hon'ble the Duputy Minister that I have read the Budget memorandum where it is stated that the work is in progress? I would very much like to know when the scheme was formulated, why two lakhs of rupees that were sanctioned remained unutilised and also the quantum of work that has been done.

**Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.**—The work began by my learned friend is being continued by me.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—It might have been understood by both of you, but all of us are in the dark.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—I am grateful to the Deputy Minister for the compliment he gives that I am his learned friend. My purpose was to emphasise this aspect and see that the work goes apace.

May I remind the Minister for Finance that he was gracious enough to sanction at least a small experimental grant of Rs. 20 thousand for the beautification of Lal Bagh? My friend will stare at me and say that it is an unremunerative enterprise and therefore it should not be supported. I beg to differ from him. When we are receiving international visitors, when the Centre is despatching so many visitors, to this city and everybody says that Bangalore is the most beautiful city, are we going to live in orthodoxy and be a victim to nature or are we going to use all the gifts given by nature to us to our advantage so that we can attract more tourists, which would in turn augment our resources? I mentioned about Nandi hills, but my appeal applies with equal force to other centres of tourism. Tourism is

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

one which can be improved. I am sure with the enthusiasm displayed by the Deputy Minister, tourism will be better protected.

With regard to certain grants which have been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, I find there have been lapses, which could have been avoided. I do not wish to go the whole length of enumerating it in detail, but if we use all the grants, we will be begetting more.

On the problem of rural water supply, provision is made, but nothing or little is spent or done. With regard to drainage and water supply, much remains to be done and I am sure much more would be done in future.

Sir, the Government was pleased to pass the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. A fund was created. How far that fund has been utilised, distributed, and how much money is remaining idle, how much was disbursed to various institutions and local bodies and how much would have been utilised and spent if there had been no delay, are all matters on which we require information. I am sure that hereafter there would be no such delays.

Government was pleased to institute what is called the Cashew Nut Scheme for which there has been a liberal help not only with regard to experiments but with regard to production. I learn—I wish I am mistaken—that Government has taken a decision not to grant more than five acres to anybody and the grantee must be a landless person. If this is really the intention of the Agricultural Council of Research, I wonder. We should welcome stepping up production of this commodity to prevent the world market going to Africa. Improvement of this industry will make the country self-sufficient and the Centre is looking to Mysore State to make the country self-sufficient so far as this particular commodity is concerned, a commodity which fetches dollars and if this is going to receive such a treatment, it would be bad indeed. It should not be considered as if we are throwing about fertile lands. We have lakhs of acres which could be

easily distributed. I hope better attention would be paid to this matter

4-30 P.M.

Sir, there is yet another scheme, called the Sea Island Cotton Scheme. It has come up for discussion very often but, at the same time, the provision that I find or the provision that I do not find in this year's budget is a matter on which the Minister for Agriculture will kindly bestow attention.

Sir, with regard to the question of industrial estates, the Central Government was pleased to accord sanction to several of them. May I know whether even a single Industrial Estate has been set in operation, production stage reached or at what stage they are? I would certainly like him to enlighten me on this question.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—They are all coming up now.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Coming up now and hereafter with all the time-lag that has elapsed and if we see the pace of going, it is there that my heart is distressed and I am sure he will relieve me of my distress.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I admit that they were slow. Now they are coming up.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am happy. I do not blame for the past.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member was in the Cabinet then?

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Mr. Muckannappa, I am here and I will be also hereafter here. The point is whether the State has got the schemes fructified. Whether I am the defaulter or whether somebody else is the defaulter I am not analysing. I have said that more than once. I would call it a mischievous idea and rather unkind of Sri Muckannappa in trying to focus attention on the wrong place. I can assure him that in this Party, he cannot do anything of that sort. We are all one solid bloc. I would not have referred to it except for the circumstance that the Leader of the Opposition was pleased to mention some distressing ideas that he had in his mind, certain ideas of disunion

among us. Please wipe them out of your mind; please remember that the Congress Party is a solid party; analyse and look within rather than look outside. Sir, I would like to refer to the request which has come to the Government some time back with regard to Cricket stadium. We hear so much about encouragement for sports and international teams coming to India. Bangalore will be an ideal place where they would be happy to come and play. There is a desideratum of a cricket stadium and a request has been made by the Cricket Association and I request that that request may be sympathetically considered and implemented so that the entire City of Bangalore and the Hon'ble Members coming for the Assembly Session contributing and adding to the beauty of Bangalore City, might generously give help that might be required. Sir, I am grateful to you for the time that you have given. I would have taken a little more time, but I do not find it proper on my part because I am sure you will give me a chance to participate in the debate on various Demands.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Sir, we have heard a brilliant address by Sri Baliga and my suggestion to the Congress Party is to retain Sri Baliga in the same place he is now occupying. I have got great regard for Sri Baliga. When he was a Labour Minister or a Finance Minister he was not giving expression to the same constructive brilliance!

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—The Hon'ble Member's mind was preoccupied and he was always teasing me with labour troubles.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I hope he did not suffer from labour pains.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I hope you will agree if I say that he was doing well as a Minister.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I did not say so.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.**—May I contribute the idea that Sri Narasimhan did not help me in bringing about proper delivery.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I am not in the habit of being a midwife to

anybody. After having heard a brilliant address by the Hon'ble Member, Sri Baliga, who is well-qualified to speak and whose every word must be taken very seriously, my task is very much lightened. I do not know if the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, the present incumbent at any rate, will listen to the forceful advice put forward by Sri Baliga.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Why should you doubt it?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Sir, my impression is that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is immune to learning.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The Finance Minister does not know that you are suspecting all the Ministers.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Sir, I will make a few general observations on the Budget and I shall not go into such detail as my predecessor has done. Sir, my first impression is that this Budget ought to be looked at not by itself alone but by the mischief that is created in the country by the Central Budget also. Looking at it purely as a State Budget without reference to the Central Budget would be meaningless and would not help to draw correct conclusions. Sir, as you are well aware, the Central Budget, in spite of the inflationary situation in the country, has imposed two or three important taxes. The new taxes that have been imposed definitely reveal the bias of the Government. Take the two taxes, one on cigarettes and another on diesel oil. These two taxes definitely hit the common man. On the other hand there is the tax relief given to the Companies. These two sets of taxes reveal how ironical it is to suggest that we are moving in the direction of attaining socialism. Now taking the State Budget also into account, I must say emphatically that the bias of the budget makers is similar. The bias is definitely, according to me, not in favour of socialism. I would only just refer to a very small item in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister which shows to which group he belongs, where he places his emphasis and wherefrom he derives his inspiration. I refer to page 26 of the Finance

## (SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

Minister's speech wherein he refers to raising of resources. Sir, it appears the Government of Mysore approached bankers and big capitalists in the State for loans. At the same time they also allotted a certain quota for small savings. According to the Finance Minister's speech, the gross collection on account of small savings was about Rs. 501 lakhs. You are well aware that small savings are contributed by very ordinary and very small men. But there is not a word of recognition, there is not even a word of reference that the small man in the State has contributed this much. But whereas the Finance Minister is in a woeful hurry to acknowledge the great contributions that have been made by the big bankers in the State. Sir, this is a very important matter.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He is very uncharitable. We have made a special appeal through this House to make small savings scheme a success.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You made an appeal for contribution. You have stated in your Speech: "I once again convey the appreciation of the Government to all the Banking and other Institutions, industrialists and individuals." But you have not made any reference to the contribution of small savings. This is very important and it had a reaction.

For example, the workers in the industrial concerns in the State, the Mysore Lamp Works, and the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, made a contribution to the tune of one month's wages; the workers of the Mysore Kirloskars Ltd., paid their entire bonus amount of 15 days wages to Small Savings without keeping back any sum to meet their dire needs. But in spite of it, is there a single word mentioned about it? Is this the attitude of the Government which pledges to bring socialism? This is the way in which you persuade the ordinary man to contribute to the development of the whole State's economy. It is not accidental; it is not a slip as it were.

The next aspect I would like to deal with, so far as the plan is concerned, is regarding fulfilment. I am only

making one observation I will not go into details. It has been stated in the Finance Minister's speech that nearly Rs. 18 crores were spent for 1956-57, Rs. 21 crores for 1957-58 and Rs. 25 crores for 1958-59. So far as 1956-57 is concerned, I have it on authority that the total amount that was supposed to be spent was of the order of Rs. 13·12 crores; that is from a publication of the Government of India 'Appraisal and Prospects.' Then again in the next year 1957-58, it is supposed to be of the order of Rs. 17·55 crores, whereas the Government want us to believe that it is Rs. 21 crores. These figures given out are by a sleight of hand as it were and are designed to give an impression that everything is good. Previously expenditure outside the Plan was not included while fixing the financial targets, but now with an intention to give a better account, even the expenditure outside the Plan has been included. Originally, it was not so designed; it was evidently thought that a certain amount of developmental outlay would be outside the Plan and on that basis a target was fixed and now we have it on a different basis and they are trying to give figures and create a false impression that the expenditure has been up to the target. The claim that they have achieved the targets can never be borne out by facts.

We have repeatedly stressed on the floor of the House that the economic position or the loan position or the financial position of the State is anything but satisfactory. Last time, while making my observations on the budget, I said that, because of the Finance Commission's very liberal proposal firstly and secondly because the Commission itself had not taken certain anticipated revenues into account such as share of the State in respect of railway passenger taxes, etc., while fixing ad hoc grant for the State, the financial position would not be unsatisfactory. But have we taken advantage of this situation completely? I feel that we have not exploited to the maximum extent the resources available and we have failed to spend the amount for which last year we

provided in the budget. Nearly Rs. 146 lakhs are a shortfall in the matter of expenditure.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Will you give further details? You have said that we have not fully exploited our resources. Will you kindly give one or two instances so that at least we could take steps to exploit these resources fully?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I shall indicate it in greater detail in the course of my speeches on the Demands. You have yourself said that shortfall in expenditure is to the tune of nearly Rs. 146 lakhs. This is the variation in the expenditure. That is clear. No more argument is needed to draw a general conclusion. Because of the increasing debt service charges, we are in a very unhappy position. Even Sri Gorwala has definitely pointed out and confirmed the same points of criticisms which the opposition has advanced in relation to public loans and in relation to the debt service charges we are repeatedly incurring. Between 1959-60 and 1958-59 our debts charges and other loan obligations have increased by nearly 150 per cent. I am aware that no development can take place without resorting either to loan or to tax. That is not my point. May be that we have to incur big loans in the case of developing economy, but my point is, have we created those assets which would give returns, which would yield in time fruits so as to meet our ever increasing expenditure, etc. My point is that you have not done that.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—This is a very bald statement. He must tell us—these are the directions in which we could have moved.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I am coming to that. There is our general criticism so far as the pattern of our expenditure is concerned, for example take the case of irrigation; both major irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects are no doubt necessary. But we have to determine priorities. We should give priorities to those projects which would yield quick results and those projects which will be taken advantage of by the ryots. Have we done that?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—In fact, we laid more emphasis on minor irrigation projects in Mysore since 1947.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—That is the change only recently brought about.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—So far as Mysore is concerned, we have invested more money; from 1947 right up to this day we have laid more emphasis. Last year the Centre was putting greater emphasis. So far as old Mysore is concerned, we have laid greater emphasis on minor irrigation projects from the beginning. In fact, we have restored 200 to 250 minor tanks every year.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—The other aspect is that loans are used for the purpose of major irrigation works and projects like that. But my point is that those assets which are quick yielding are mainly industrial in nature. But we are spending less and less on industrial development. We take for example 58-59; in the budget the capital outlay on industrial development was actually Rs. 297.63, but in the revised estimates it is only 241.95. For 59-60, it is 236; that is less than what it is this year.

Our intention should be to develop more number of industries which yield quick returns.

My friend Sri Vaikunta Baliga has already referred at length to the question of port development and the negligence of the State Government in the matter of such a major scheme as port development. This is a very important matter which will increase the capital assets and which will yield quick returns. Unfortunately there is no such thing done.

I do not also wish to go in detail into the work of the various industrial advisory committees which we have set up. Either for want of sufficient initiative in the matter or to a variety of reasons we have not been able to get the desired results. I would like to state one other matter in this connection. Unlike in other States, we have not succeeded in persuading people residing within or outside the State to invest enormous amounts on industrial development. Even a State like Kerala

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

which as you are all aware is a communist State, has succeeded to persuade Birlas and Tatas to invest money on their industries.

SRI G. SIVAPPA.—It is only a Communist Government and not a Communist State.

MR. SPEAKER.—Capitalists are not afraid of Communists.

SRI J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Communists are working capitalists.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The State must expand its activities in sections which are profit yielding. You know for instance West Bengal Government started the milk supply scheme. It is a scheme which yields very quick returns and it enables the Finance Minister of West Bengal Government to balance his budget and expand the activities in other directions.

Coming to loans—I urge that the suggestions made by Sri Gorwala in his Report ought to be taken very serious notice of. There are some suggestions there which are in the direction of reducing the normal expenditure of the State. In this connection I would like to state that all States are governed by what is called Parkinson's law. There is a tendency in almost all the States, whether it is in Britain or a Communist State to create new posts, to increase the expenditure on the services. It is a general tendency. I am not saying that it is done only in this State. Sri Gorwala in particular has drawn attention to it and said that this must be given up.

While presenting the 1956-57 Budget, the Finance Minister was able to make a statement that the expenditure of a non-Plan character or outside the plan would be to the minimum. But there is no reference to it in this Budget speech.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I can tell the Hon'ble Member that it is kept to the lowest minimum. Only the expenditure of a developmental character has been brought under the Plan. Therefore there is no scope for expenditure of a non-developmental character. In fact we have instructed every officer not to include expenditure of a non-develop-

mental character in the Plan. You can take it that we are on the safer side.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—I do not understand the logic that every development expenditure should go into the Plan. Because we had certain commitments in the previous years we had incurred certain expenditure outside the Plan. Now that the Planning Commission has cut the allotments under the Plan there is no need for any heavy expenditure outside the Plan.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In this connection I cannot understand why there is so much delay in the matter of setting up a State Finance Corporation I think in the matter of setting up this Corporation there was a directive long back from the Government of India. Except in one or two minor States, this is the only State where it has not started functioning at all.

In regard to Industries I would make one observation. So far as K.G.F. is concerned we have repeatedly made representations to the mining authorities that the rockslimes should be further exploited. There was recently discussion in the papers about this matter. Some time ago a Japanese expert investigated into the matter and it appears has made certain suggestions. So far we have not heard anything in this matter. We do not know what their intention is. I do suggest that the matter should be taken up and something done.

So far as investments in industries is concerned, the investment in industrial concerns like H.A.L. and I.T.I., it is said, do not yield results. Therefore what is the use of keeping the investments in those concerns idle? When we are frightfully short of funds why should we not make use of them in a gainful way? It is high time that we took up this matter.

The next point to which I wish to refer is regarding pay scales. This has already been referred to by my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty and I do not want to take much time of the House. The attitude of the State Government in this regard is not at all satisfactory. What they are trying to do is, the moment there is a representation for upgrading the scales of pay, they point

out to us the Central Pay Commission. It is no secret and everybody knows that the Central Pay Commission is not at all seized of this matter because it is not at all one of their terms of reference. They can do nothing except to recommend higher pay scales for the Central Government servants. Actually I learn that the Central pay scale so far as minimum is concerned is going to be revised from Rs. 30 to 40. In that case the disparity between the Central scale and the State scale will become enormous.

5 P.M.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister was pleased to remark that our scales are much higher than those in Andhra and they are commensurate with those in Madras.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—What I said is that they compare favourably with those scales.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I say that our pay scales compare unfavourably with those of Kerala. There the minimum pay including dearness allowance comes to Rs. 67, but here that does not come to so much and yet our Finance Minister wants to suggest that our pay scales are much better than those prevailing in the neighbouring States. Actually it is not so.

**An HON'BLE MEMBER.**—What about the cost of living?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—The cost of living is more here than in Kerala. It is argued that there they are giving higher pay in their self-interest. If the Kerala Government paid its servants more out of political considerations, should not the same political consideration weigh here also?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—In a democratic set up you cannot be sure. Do not have a false sense of security. Anything may happen at any moment.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—But my Hon'ble friend Sri Kamat seems to be under the impression that the government of his party is going to remain here permanently.

My next point is about food production. As far as co-operative farming is concerned, much is talked about,

but so far as our State is concerned, it is not very enthusiastic about co-operative farming. The number of co-operative farms that are set up, the way in which they are worked and the kind of officers in charge of them who are not very enthusiastic about co-operative farming, all these go to show that the Government is not really enthusiastic about co-operative farming. The number of co-operative farms that have been set up does not at all compare in any way to the co-operative farms and the progress made in the neighbouring State of Bombay.

**Sri R. G. KAMAT.**—What about Kerala?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—In Kerala they are thinking in terms of having mass scale co-operative societies for co-operative farming, but so far as our State is concerned it is unfortunately very low. I am afraid that this subject is in the hands of persons who are not very enthusiastic about it.

**An HON'BLE MEMBER.**—What about Andhra? They have not even thought about it?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Andhra stands on an entirely different set of circumstances. Without quoting the instance of Kerala, I would say that rightly or wrongly the Nagpur session of the Congress has accepted this as an important item of work. As members of the Congress Party, is not our Cabinet bound to give top priority to this question? The moment that is accepted by the Congress, it must become the practice and profession of these people, but unfortunately we find that it is neither becoming law nor practice.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Mysore was the earliest to make an experiment in co-operative farming. We have 57 co-operative farms. We have collected all the materials with regard to the work of these co-operative farms and we are going to take the next step very early.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Then, Sir, we have a large number of near-famine areas. I request Government to seriously consider what should be done in respect of these scarcity areas. It is not this budget speech

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

only, but every budget speech in the past also refers to scarcity conditions, failure of monsoons, failure of tanks, inadequate number of minor irrigation schemes and the like. That being so, I would seriously suggest that the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Enquiry Committee headed by Sri Ashok Mehta should be implemented. That Committee investigated into the conditions of the Eastern Districts of U.P. where exactly the same conditions as we have here prevail and they have made certain recommendations. I would suggest that those measures be adopted in our districts like Kolar, Chitradurga, etc., where we generally find recurring famine conditions.

Then I would like to refer to the question of equation of posts and fixation of inter-State seniority which has been delayed too long. My suggestion in this regard is that as in England we must have administrative tribunals which would go into this question. I can understand the difficulty of a harassed Ministry which cannot be expected to go into all the details of this question. This is a Herculean job and the Ministry cannot claim to have sufficient experience to tackle it. There are rival claims and it is really a very difficult affair. In such matters it is much better that it is left to be determined either by persons from the Services or by a semi-judicial body. Why is it that the Ministry are taking the entire responsibility on their shoulders? In this matter a committee of officers was appointed. They invited the Government of India officers to advise them on the matter. After all that, why is it that even now they are delaying the matter? While considering the matter at Cabinet level what is it that they are going to change? Either they should accept the recommendation of the Committee of Officers or they should accept the recommendation and advice of the Government of India Officers who were called here for the purpose. They wanted an impartial consideration of the matter and that is why the Government of India officers

were invited. If the recommendation of the Government of India officers are accepted then they could claim that the matter has been settled impartially. They should have left it to the impartial consideration of the Government of India officers. Even that they are not doing. Even after receiving the recommendation of the Government of India officers the Government are still considering the question. I heard the Finance Minister to say that they are going to provide for appeals. Appeal to whom? How will it be decided? Because, it is not a case of one person or two. There are thousands and thousands of persons and somehow or other everybody feels aggrieved. May be that a good deal of the grievances may not be properly based and has no justification but all the same the grievances are there. Such grievances are natural when major changes like the present one are sought to be effected in a democracy like ours. While bringing such changes, it is necessary that we keep the services contented. This can be done by a Cabinet which is well equipped, which has experience and which looks at things from an impartial angle, but these are virtues which our Cabinets cannot be expected to possess at the present juncture. If our Government is sincerely interested in doing justice and a little amount of fairplay in this matter, it must come to a decision quickly and announce it. It may be kept as a tentative decision and thereafter the matter may be left to an administrative tribunal to go into the whole question and decide it on merits. That is my view.

The Finance Minister says that in this matter there are appeals. I do not know what type of appeals they are. I feel that these appeals will be circumscribed by several conditions and they will be of a limited nature. If they are of a limited nature, then much use may not be served by these appeals because the rules of recruitment, the rules of promotion, etc., were different in the five different integrating areas and in such a situation naturally claims would be based on different set of circumstances.

So, if the Government is serious of providing a just means of appeal, it should be on wider grounds than appears to have been suggested in this regard.

I would join hands with my friend Sri Baliga in the matter of construction of cricket stadiums. In this connection I want to know why there is such enormous delay in the construction of the Kantiraya stadium. Construction has been going on for such a long time. I think this matter came up repeatedly in this House also.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—It is nearing completion. One year ago, Hon'ble Member's remark would have been correct.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I am only pointing out that there is such an amount of delay in these matters. I do not think that the delay is attributable mainly to financial sanction. It may be one of the reasons but there are a host of reasons. I am only trying to draw a general inference in regard to the delays committed especially in relation to the P.W.D. I may also submit that the quantum of work turned out in the early days, about five or six years ago, is far more per person than it is today.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Sir, the Hon'ble Member is entirely mistaken. The work-load is so heavy and the work that they are turning out is remarkable. Just compare this: when I took over charge of the P.W.D. in 1948, only 35 lakhs were allotted for irrigation, now crores are spent. In 1959-60, the amount is 17·7 crores. Thus there is enormous expenditure and expansion in the department.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—That is not the point. I never said that there has not been expansion. I am fully aware of the out-turn of work, but the quantum of work done by each person is comparatively less. I come from Kolar district and can speak of the progress made in the matter of minor irrigation. I was going through the previous figures and I find that the amount of work done in the early days was by far more per officer than it is today. I thought that this is *prima facie* the impression of a layman, but

recently I heard that in an address delivered by one of the Members of the Central Water and Power Commission, a similar observation was made. I was surprised that a former officer of this Government, now in the Central Water Power Commission should make the same observation. It is really a matter for serious consideration.

Sir, the Industrial Management Research Unit of Planning has a branch here in Bangalore and it went into the question of work-load in some offices. I am told that they went into the question of work-load and how best to ensure quick and speedy disposal of papers in the Secretariat also. I do not know what happened to it. If I understand aright, they find the same state of affairs in some of the administrative offices. If a proper set up is maintained and proper investigation from the point of view of efficiency is made, it would contribute towards bettering the pace of work in Government.

†**Sri H.V. KOUJALGI** (Sampagaon I).—I congratulate the Finance Minister for the well-balanced Budget which he has presented before this august House. This year when the budget was presented before the Bombay Assembly, one of the Hon'ble Members described it as a 'no-tax small-surplus' budget. I think those very words apply to this Budget. Fortunately, we have no new taxes and the finances of the State are in sound condition. Government have paid attention to the feelings of separatism which were most prevalent when we came here and we are glad to note that such feelings are fast disappearing. The spirit of Mysoreans versus non-Mysoreans was very much apparent in the beginning in the administration and the services. Government have taken effective measures to put an end to such feelings of separatism and I am glad some success has been achieved. I am sure Government would endeavour their best to usher in a better administration so that we might march forward more and more towards a psychological and emotional integration.

Sir, two members spoke before me. Sri Baliga coming from the coastal

(SRI H. V. KOUJALGI)

areas spoke about ports and their development and Sri Narasimhan coming from an urban and industrial area spoke about labour, finance and other big problems. Coming from the rural area, I would like to place before the House the problems and primary needs of the rural areas.

The first and foremost need of every village is the supply of drinking water. I find that there is no definite scheme or plan to provide drinking water to each and every village. In the Bombay Karnatak area till today nearly one-third of the area is not provided with either sufficient water or is provided with inadequate or unhealthy water. It is the primary duty of every Government to ensure that every village is served with drinking water wells or a tank, where no well is possible. A great hindrance as far as I can understand is the fact that Government insists on a certain contribution, either one-fourths or one-thirds, from every village. Even in the N.E.S. areas, one-fourth contribution is insisted upon. There are backward and poor villages and they cannot be expected to make contributions. This would mean that the villages will have to wait for a long time. The House would be wonder-struck to hear that both in the Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak areas, agriculturists have to go in summer nearly two to three miles every day to get drinking water. Only big agriculturists, who can maintain carts and bullocks can get water and the poor people will have to suffer a great deal. To take a daily bath is a great problem to them, let alone the Mysorean oil bath, which is unknown to them. I would therefore request the Government to give more funds for the supply of drinking water and to see that there is a definite scheme by which every village will be provided with a well within two or three years.

The next problem is about primary education.

After the integration, Sir, I may honestly tell the House that primary education in Bombay Karnatak area has suffered much. For instance, I

give an instance. Last year, the Government was pleased to sanction Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of school buildings. Till the 1st of February, the amount has not reached the hands of the authorities concerned. So, if the amounts are not to reach the authorities and if they do not take up construction work, what is the use of sanctioning the amount and keeping it in the Budget unutilised? That was the case also in the previous year. Secondly, Sir, since primary education has been introduced in that area, every year, the number of schools are increasing. In all the four districts, roughly 200 teachers will have to be appointed every year. Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts asked for additional hands. Belgaum asked for 85 new hands. Till today, I tell you, though it is a year, not a single hand is sanctioned. That is the case also with Dharwar and Karwar. It is only for Bijapur that hands were sanctioned in December because the School Board Chairman happens to be a M.L.C. and he brought this fact to the notice of the Education Minister and got the teachers sanctioned. I think the fate of other Districts is still hanging in the air.

SRI B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—They are not hanging in the air. Those cases are pending with the Finance Minister and they will be sanctioned.

SRI H. V. KOUJALGI.—We have lost one year and one year's education is lost. That you should not forget. Now, Sir, the third point so far as primary education is concerned is, last year I made an appeal on the floor of this House to abolish primary education fees. It is the duty of the Government to impart primary education free. In Bombay Karnatak area, somehow or other, fees are levied. Last year, the then Education Minister promised on the floor of this House that it would be abolished from 1st June 1958. But till today, unfortunately, the fees are not abolished and they are being recovered. Even under the next year's Budget this is not taken into account. In the granting of aid to the hostels or construction of hostels or maintenance of hostels, in Mysore area the Govern-

ment are kind enough to give liberal grants. Such kind of hostels are run in Bombay Karnatak or Hyderabad Karnatak area ; they are run on better lines on secular principles and in the interest of the poor. But no grants are provided. Why have they made this discrimination ? Why the same rules will not be made applicable to that area ?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—We will immediately look into it.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—We have lost two years. This is repeated every year and the Government promise to do it, but take no steps.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—In fact, the Integration Committee have submitted their report, and the new rules will be made applicable throughout the State.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—So far as the primary education is concerned, will the suggestion now made be taken into account and uniform policy followed throughout the State ?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Yes.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—So far as the question of Medical and Health Departments are concerned, it may be noted that in Taluk places where there are dispensaries which are run either by the local boards or municipalities, the medicines are not supplied in time. For months together, medical officers will have to run dispensaries without medicine. No doubt, the other day the Health Minister said that some discretion is given to the medical officer to purchase medicines, if the occasion requires, to the extent of Rs. 250. But it may be noted that sometimes medicines are not at all available or they will have to wait for a period of three to five days to get medicines and the poor patients will be asked to buy medicines in the market. That is the difficulty.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—With regard to sanction of teachers, there was a little technical difficulty. The Department had not given proper details. Only from Bijapur area, proper details were given and it had been agreed to. But with regard to other areas, we have called for teacher-pupil ratio and that should be brought within the Plan. These are the two technical difficulties.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—The details were supplied by the various districts when the Minister toured that area. The number and the date under which they were sent were shown to me. Unfortunately papers are missing in your office. Your office is to be held responsible. Your office cannot absolve itself of its responsibility. They say they have not received any correspondence. That is the excuse offered by the Heads of Departments. I think this is a very serious matter and the Government will have to take note of it.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—We will take note of it.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Do they not get acknowledgments ?

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—They do not get any acknowledgment. When they are sent in registered covers, the Heads of Departments say that they have not received papers. I will tell you one case of Education Department. I am the Chairman of the Social Education Committee so far as Belgaum Karnatak region is concerned. The period of the Committee expired on 29th of January and I requested the Government either to extend the period or to close it and sent my remarks with other necessary information two months ahead. But now after two months, they ask us to send all the information. For two or three months they sat silent. When we send a reminder, you say we have not sent any proposals. That is the case. It is a usual saying that they have not received any papers or papers are not available in the Office, and that has become the routine reply so far as the Heads of Departments are concerned. Unfortunately, some parts of Bombay Karnatak is often met with famine. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister knows very well because he was kind enough to tour in 1957 and 1958 some parts of that area. He has seen personally those areas and he knows the conditions of the then prevailing famine. This year also, the same thing has happened in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum Districts. The present policy is that Government provides

(SRI H. V. KOUJALGI)

some funds to the Divisional Commissioner who distributes the amount to the various affected areas according to the needs and as required by the Deputy Commissioner. Now, you will see that much of the time is wasted by the Government in getting information and in sanctioning the amount and sending it back and in preparing plans and estimates. So, when the amount is actually needed to start relief work and when it is actually required to be paid to the sufferers, we do not have the money and we do not start the work. So, much time is wasted in all the preliminaries.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We place the money at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioner and give him full discretion.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—What I said is, you place the amounts after calling for some information. But he will have to call for information from various Collectors, and Collectors from Prant Officers and Prant Officers from Amildars. They will take a lot of time and these officers will have to consult engineers as to how to start the work and what are the plans, whether the plans are ready or not. Nearly a month or more is wasted in collecting information and then you provide money.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please give your suggestions.

5-30 P.M.

Irrespective of anything, you put some money in the hands of the Divisional Commissioner and he should be given full discretion to spend the money whenever he requires, without getting the sanction of the Government and the Government should be simply informed what measures he has taken. Now this has become a chronic disease. Last year my friends Sri Siddhanti and Sri Surpur suggested that a permanent famine relief board should be created and some permanent fund also should be created. I think that is very desirable because such areas are there throughout the State. Nearly one-fourth or one-fifth of the area one way or the other will get dry famine

and wet famine and in order to give immediate relief, some Board is quite necessary and I hope the Government will actively consider this suggestion.

In the case of employment by the Public Service Commission, we have felt some hardship. I have nothing to say against the Hon'ble Members of the Public Service Commission. But so far as the procedure is concerned, I may say that much injustice or hardship has been done to the integrated areas. For example, school masters or even what we call second grade clerks or even first grade clerks or any small officials are to be recommended by the Public Service Commission. All those poor candidates will have to come to Bangalore only for interview. It is a very costly affair.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri Arumugham wants everything to go before the Public Service Commission.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—A villager from my place will have to go to Bangalore for interview for a clerk's post; he will have to spend Rs. 60 to 70.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have made certain changes. The Public Service Commission representative will go to the very divisional headquarters and get the interview so far as certain minor posts are concerned.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—Another difficulty is so far as the staff of that office is concerned. The whole staff of that office is of the old Mysore area. Some officials of the integrated areas should be posted there. Now some mistakes are committed and they are honest mistakes. True copy of each certificate is to be certified by gazetted officer. In the Bombay area even a head clerk or a panchayat officer is a gazetted officer. He can attest the true copy of the certificate. Here the clerk in the Office of the Public Service Commission says that it is signed by the head clerk.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Well, this will be looked into positively.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—Some definite written instructions have to be given in order to see that no injustice is done to the integrated area people. Nearly 50 per cent of the staff in that office should belong to the integrated parts.

A little re-shuffle should be done. Also some clear rules have to be there in the matter of calling for applications, in supplying forms, in sending copies of certificates, etc. If some applications are rejected on any small technical ground, the candidate is not informed of it at all. It is simply pasted on the notice board, but how can a man in Belgaum district know that his application has been rejected in Bangalore? He should be informed. If Government is not prepared to spend for postage, at least each candidate may be asked to enclose stamps to cover the postage so that he can get an intimation in case his application is rejected, on what grounds it is rejected and if it can be mended, he will mend it. The old Mysore people know all the procedure. The people of our parts are unable to know all these things. If we take into account the appointments made during these two years, nearly 75 per cent of the appointments are from the old Mysore area; only 25 per cent are from the integrated areas. To quote one instance (*Interruption from Shri N. G. Narasimha Gowda*) I am not blaming; I say this is all due to imperfect procedure. I have not attributed any motive to anybody but I am only saying that it is due to imperfect procedure. Last year 400 candidates were selected for surveyors' posts; only 12 from the four integrated districts have been taken.

**Sri T. MAR'APPAGA.**—We agree that all districts should be properly represented.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—Either the procedure should be simplified or the appointments for small posts should be entrusted to the Divisional Commissioners. All rules may be amended so that appointments may be made by the Divisional Heads so far as small posts are concerned.

One point which has been rightly pointed out by the Finance Minister is regarding the dues from the local bodies, co-operative societies, etc. Certainly it is regrettable to see that the local bodies borrow money from the State, but do not repay it in time. This means laying a bad precedent and the local bodies which are only working

or making good efforts in the best interests of the villages may not get help. So what I suggest is, the system of granting loans to the local bodies should be stopped and in case of big works some grant-in-aid should be given, either 25 per cent or 50 per cent or 75 per cent considering the nature of work, or the local body should be asked to raise loans in open market and the Government should give a guarantee.

**Sri T. MAR'APPAGA.**—In all cases where they have approached us we are going to stand guarantee. The only question is their security which should be commensurate with the loan they want.

**Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.**—What happens is, the local bodies who are influential, who can wield influence with the Government may get some loan and in future they may not get loan. The position is, ultimately Government will have to remit all such dues. One more point regarding the uniformity in the taxation measures. Last year, when the Deputy Minister was here, he told us that so far as electricity rates are concerned, they would be made uniform throughout the State. For example, in old Mysore I think the rate was three or four annas while we were paying 9.3 annas per unit. When the question of raising the tax comes they say that everybody should pay uniform tax but when the question of lowering the tax comes my friends oppose. If that is the case how can we have psychological and emotional integration? If the Government cannot lower down the rate they can have some subsidy method.

The last point which I want to refer is that in some areas asphalting of roads is necessary. Government will make a note of the importance of the road and the income it yields. And on such other considerations asphalting of roads even in rural areas is quite necessary. The road from Bagewadi to Bailhongal was also suggested to the Minister for Public Works. It is one of the roads on which there is heavy traffic and it is connected with business centres. This was going to be taken up by the then Bombay Government

(SRI H. V. KOUJALGI)

but due to integration this work was postponed. Coming from that area I request the Minister for Public Works to look into the matter and give priority to this road.

Once more thanking the Finance Minister for his Budget and also thanking the Chair for having given me earliest opportunity, I close my remarks.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಜಂಬಳ (ದಾಖಲೆಗೇರೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಕಾರಾದ ಅಡಿತದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಗವಾದ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಡಿತದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತವಾಟಿ ಬಹಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಗತಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಕತ ಕಡಮೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಲಂಡಕೋರ್ಟನ ವಿತ್ತಿನಾರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನಗಳಿವೆ, ವಾರಪಾರ ಶಾಹೇಬ್‌ಗೆ ಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪಾರಮ್ಯಭೇದ್ಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನರ ವ್ಯಭಿಚಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಡೆದರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೂಜಾಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ದಕ್ಕ ವಿಹಿನರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಈಗ ನಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮನಗಂಡ, ನಾನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ, ಶ್ರವಿದಿವನ ಕಣಾರ್ಥ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು, ದಾವಾಗೇರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಇರುವದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾನಿರೋಧವು ಮಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಪಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸ್ತಿದ್ದಿನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾರ್ಪ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಅವೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧಗ್ರಹ ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬದಲಾಗಾರ ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಂದರಿಯರಾದ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರ ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ, ಏರ್ದು ಗಂಟೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನಿರೋಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯಿಸತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನು ವ ಸೆವಿಡೆಡ raid ಚಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅಗಾಗೆ ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅದಿಕಣಾರ್ಫಿಕೆಟ ಮಾನಿಪಲ್ ಕಾರ್ನಿನಲ್, ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತ ವರ್ತ ವರ್ಚನ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು. ಉತ್ತಮ ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬಿದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಕುರು ಯುವತ್ಯಿಯಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕಾಟನ್ ವಿರು ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮನಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅವೇಯಲ್ಲಿ raid ಮಾಡಿರು. ಅವಾಗ ಅತನ ಅಲ್ಯಂದಿರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರ್ಗೊಬ್ಬಿರಿಗೆ ಜಗತ್ಪಾರಾಯಿತು. ಕೇವಲ ಬದಲ ನಾದ ಅತ್ಯಾಗೆ ನಂರಾಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಯ ರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಪ್ಪದಿಂದ, ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಖಲಾಸೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಜರಿಗೆ conviction ಎಂದರೆ imprisonment ಅಯಿತು. ನಾನು ಬಳತಪೆಲ್ನಾಗೂ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾರಣ ಕೇನು ನೇರ್ವೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇವರು ನಬ್ಬ ಜುಡಿನ್ ಅಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಒಳವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಗೋಪಿಗೆ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾವಿದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಎಲ್ಲದೆಯುದಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಪ್ರಬಲಗಾಂಧಿಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ influence ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಗುಂಪಿನಾಗೆ ಏಳಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಾವಾಗೇರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನುಮಾರು ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತ ವರ್ಚನ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಚಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚಾನಾವಾಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗುಂಪಿಗೂ ಇದುವರ ವರ್ಷಾಧವನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಹ ವರ್ಚನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮೌಲಿಕಿನಕಾಯಿ. ಸೇಂಗಾವಣೆ, ಹುಲ್ಲು, ನೌದೆ, ಪುಗಪಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯಾವ ಹನ್ನವನ್ನು ತರುವದು, ಮಾರಮಾಟ್ಟಗಳು. ಈ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಸ್‌ಗಳು ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ನುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮನಗೆ ಬಿಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಂಡಿದಿವಿನದ ಕಾಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತಹ ಪರಾಪ್ರಕಾಣ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಬಂದರು. ಮಾರಮಾಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಎ.ಎನ್.ಪಿ. ಯಾರು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಒಂದು ಯಾರು ಬರೆದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೋ ವಿನೋದ, ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಲಾರಿಗಳ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾರಮಾಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಗಳು ಹೆಸರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಬಂದವು. ಈ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಲಾರಿ ಮಾಲೆರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಿ ಅವರ ಕುರಾಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ನುಳ್ಳು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಉದಿಘಾತನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೀನೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪರಾಪ್ರಕಾಣ ಇಂಬಾಬೆಯಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ನಿಜಾತುಷ್ಣೆ ನೌಕರರು ಕೇಸುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಾದನಂತರ ಸೇಂಗಾವಣೆ, ಮೌಲಿಕಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರೈಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಣಾರ್ಥ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀನೆ. ಇದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ವಿಷಯ.

ದಾಖಲೆಗೇರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೂಜಾಟವಾದುವವರು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಂತಹನ್ನು ಅಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮಾತ್ರಾ, ವರ್ತಕರ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಜೂಜಾಟವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾತ್ತ ಇವರ ಸಂಖೇ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನಿವರ್ತನೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದ ಗಳಾಗಲೇ ಏಳಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಗಾಗೆ ಪಾಟಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾಯಿದೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾತ್ತ ವೆಚ್ಚಿದ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಾಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾತ್ತ ವೆಚ್ಚಿದ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಾಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾತ್ತ ವೆಚ್ಚಿದ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಅಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಧಿಕಣಾರ್ಫಿಕೆಟ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಕೆಂಪು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಅತನು ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತ ವರ್ಚನ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್

ಒಂದೇ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಹೀಗೆ ಮೊದಲು  
ಒಂದು ಕೇಸ್ನ ನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದಿನವನ್ನು  
ಮನೆಯ ಹಿತ್ತಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಸಿನೆಗಳನ್ನು  
ಗೊಬ್ಬರದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ರಲ್ಯುಡ್ ವಾಡಿದರು. ಇವರು ರೇಯಿತಾ  
ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿಂದರೆ ಒಳಜೋಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಣಗಳನ್ನು  
ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಗೆಗೂತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಕುಡು ಕರಲ್ಲಿ  
ದವರ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಿ ಅವರ ಮೇಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು  
ದೂಡಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ  
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಪ್ಯರಾವರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.  
ಅವರೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಕುಡು ಕರನ್ನೇ ಕರದುಕೊಂಡು  
ಹೊಗ್ಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಗಂಟೆಯೂ ಭಟ್ಟಿ  
ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವವರೇ ಇಂಥ ಕೇಸುಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಸಾಕಿಗ್ಗು.

ଜୀବନେ ଠିକ୍ ଦିବନ ହୋଇରା ହେଉଛି ପଣ୍ଡଗୀ  
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ହିଂଦୁମ ହିଂଦୁଗଲା ମୟନ୍ତ୍ରିପୁରର ବିନ୍ଦେ  
କୋଣୀଏବୁ ନରତ ମେରବଜାଗେଯାଇଁ ହୋଇଗୁତ୍ତିର  
ବେଳକାରୀ ବିଷ ପୂରୀଲିନ୍ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯାରନେ କୁ  
ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ରନ୍ଧା ବେଳୁକତ୍ତିକୋଣଦୁ, ଅପରାନ୍ତି  
ହିଂଦୁଯାପନାତେ ପାଇ ହିଂଦୁମ ହୋଇଗୁତ୍ତିଦେବର  
ବେଳୁକି ହିଂଦେଯୀ ହୋଇ ଗଲଭୀଯାଯିତୁ ଏବଂଦୁ  
ଜୀବନେ ହିଂଦୁରୁ ମୁଁମିଲିପର୍ବତୀ ନଦୀରମେହେ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಸಂತೆ ಏಷಯು  
ಒಂದು ಕೈಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು.  
ಅದು ಸಬ್ ಜಾಡಿನ್ ಅದರೆ ಕಮ್ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಟಿಲ್.—ಕೇನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು  
ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷରୁ.—କେନ୍ତିମୁହୂ ହାତଦେଖେଲେ ନେବ୍ର  
ପୁଦିନା ଆଗୁତ୍ତଦେ କେଣିନ ଏକାର ଇଲ୍ଲ ବର  
ମାରଦା ଆ ରିତେ ଚେକାଦରେ ହେଉଥିଲା.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಇ. ಜಂಬಳ್ಳಿ... ಈ ತರಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಪರ್ ಕೊನ್ನಿಲುಗಳ ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ದೂರ್ಪಾರ್ಥಿ ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಸಿದೆಂಂತೆ ಎರಡೆ ಪಾಟೆಗಳಿಷ್ಟು, ಒಂದು ಪಾಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ವರ್ತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೇಸನಹಾಕಿ ದೂರ್ಪಾರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೆ ಪಾಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಾಯರವರ ಮೇಲೂ ನಂತರ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ದೂರ್ಪಾರ್ಥಿ ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತ್ತಿಚೆಗೆ ಅದೇ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವರಗಳ ಹೇಳಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ರಂಡು ಕೇಸನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ದೂರ್ಪಾರ್ಥಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರೇ ಒಂದು ಪಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳ್ಳಿ ಕೇಸನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರು ಹೊದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಟಿಂದು ದುದ್ದನನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು! ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು, ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದು.

ଜୀନ୍ମୁଳଦୟ ଏହାର ନେମୁ ଦାବଣିଗେରି ନଗରର  
ନୁତ୍ରିଲୋ ଭୂରପ ଗାୟମାଗଭଲ୍ଲ କେବଳ ନମ୍ବିପଡ଼ି  
ରୁପ ହେବି ଏଠି ଗାୟମଦଲ୍ଲ--ପୌଲେନ୍ସରୁ ଥିଲୁ  
ପାଇଚିଫକ୍ଷିସି ଥିଲମୁ ନ୍ୟୁଟ୍ରେ ନାଵିଦ୍ଵିନ୍ତିଯୁ ଏହି  
ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଅନ୍ୟାୟପାଦୁତିରୁପ ପାଇଚିଯାପର  
ନଂଗଦ ପ୍ରିକାଗି ମାତ୍ରୀନ୍ଦ୍ର ନ୍ୟାୟପାଦ  
ପାଇଚିଗେ ଏବା କୋଣିକାଗଭଲ୍ଲ ଅଧର ପରପାଗ  
ଆମ୍ବାନଗାଖାଣ୍ଡରୁ ତେବୁନ୍ଦରେ କୋଦୁତିଦ୍ଵାରେ  
ଜୀଦର ବାବୁ ଏହିରଙ୍ଗନ୍ତୁ ଚୈକାଦରେ ବଦିଷି  
କୋଦୁତିନେ କା ରିତି ପୌଲେନ୍ସ ଅଧିକାରିଗଲୁ

(ಕ್ರೀ. ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಜಂಡಣ್)

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕನಾರಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಾನಿರೋಧವು ಹಿಂದಂದೂ ಜಯಪ್ರದ ವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ—ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದೂ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹೆಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಕಾರದ ವರು, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಬೀಕೆಂದು, ಹಾನಿ ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪಾನಿರೋಧದ ಕಾನೂನನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪಾನಿರೋಧ ದಿಂದ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಕೊರತಾ ಇಡರಿಂದ ಬಳಿಯಾದಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. “ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾಂತಿದ ಅಲದವುರ” ಹೆಂದು ತನೆ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅನ್ನತ್ವದೆ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೇರೀಡಿರೆ ಪಾನಿರೋಧ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾಯಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೋ ಅ ನೆಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕಾಂತ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಸಂಭಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗ್ನತ್ವಲ್ಲದ. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಮದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುವವರು ಎನ್ನುವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಂದದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೂಂದನ್ನು ಉರಿನ ಹೋರಾಡೆ ಬಂದು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತರೀಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವವರು ಕುಡಿದ್ದು ಬಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದಾಖಳಗೇ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿರಿಗ್ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿ ಸರಾಯ ಮಾರುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಾಂಡಣಗೇ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹಮೇಷಾ ಭಟ್ಟಿ ನರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುನ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. (1) ಲೋಳಹುಣಿ (2) ಜರೇಕಾಚ್ಚೆ (3) ನಾಲುಕಟ್ಟೆ (4) ಕೆಕ್ಕರ್ಗೊಳ್ಳ (5) ರಾಮಪುರ (6) ಕಲಪನಹೆಚ್ಚಿ—ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪ್ಪು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಯಾರಾವಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಕಾರದವರು ನಗೇನಾದರೂ ಅರ್ಥರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಗನ್ ಲೋಡ್ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಕರ್ಕಾಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿ  
(ನಗು).

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಡಿ. ಜಂಬಳ.—ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾರು ಈಗ ಪಾನಿರೋ ದ್ವಾರಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ದಬೇಕಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥ ಇದು ಜನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿ. ನಾನು ಅವರ ಸಮಕ್ಕೆಯಾದ್ದೀರ್ಘ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯ ಎಪ್ಪು ಪ್ರಯಿಂಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಏಪ್ಪು ಕರಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದರಿಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಾಢು ರಣಾಮಾಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೂನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಗಂಡು ಹೇಳಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯ ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಮಾರುಪುದೂ ನಾನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಳ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮಾನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಕ್ಯೂಮಾಡಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿ ಸರಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬ್ಲ. ರೈತನಿದ್ದು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಿ ಜನ ಗಂಡುಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಅವನು ಬಿಡುಕರುವಾಗ ಒಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಸುವಿಖಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಅರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ರಾಗಿ ದ್ದರು. ಅವನು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋದನಂತರ

ಮತ್ತು ಈಲ್ಲಾ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಂಡರು. ಇಂದು ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೆಗೆಣಿಸುಂದರೆ, ಅವರ ಜಮಾನಾಗಳೀಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೊಗಿದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೇಕೆ ಬಿಂದಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕುಡಿತದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಅರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯ ತಯಾರಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟದೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನನ ಏರಡು ಗಾಡಿಯ ತುಂಬಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಕುಡಿಕೆ ಮದಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ, ಅವನ ಹೆನರನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ನಾನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

6 P.M.

ಅವನು ಒಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿ, ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತೆ ಒಂದು ಗಾಡಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋರೆ. ಇದು ಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರು ನೋ ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಿಡು, ನಾಡಿವರು ಹೇಳೇದ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತರೆ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಹೇಳಿ ಸುಮತ್ತನೆ ಕವತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಂಶಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಸಿ ಯಾಗು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನೂ ಆಗು ನಿಷ್ಠಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿತಕೆ ಬಾಸಿ ಯಾಗು ತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಿಂದು ವರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗು ನಿಷ್ಠಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿದಲು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯಾನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಉಂಟಾನು ಕಷ್ಟಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಏಂಬಾಯಿತ್ತೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿತ್ಯತ್ವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂತು, ಹೊಡಿದ್ದು ದಕ್ಷಿಂತ ಹತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಾಸಿ ಜನ ಕುದುರುಹಾಣಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂದು ನಾನು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರಣಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಮುದ್ದಪಾನ, ಮುದ್ದಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವಿಂಬಾಡು ಇದ್ದೀರೆ. ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಅದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ practical ಸಿಗಿ ಜಯಪ್ರದಾರಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರಣಹೊಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಬದ್ದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಧನ್ಯ ತಮಿಸೀ ಪರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಧನ್ಯ ತಮಿಸೀ ಪರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಾರಾಭಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಏಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳೇನು ಏಂಬಿದರೂ ನಿಗ್ಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಶಿಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಥಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜನಿರೋಧವ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಾಗ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಅಂತರ್ಭೌಪಕ್ಷಿ. ಇತರ ಜನಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ವಿಸಿದ ನರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರಾದುವಾದುವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಸಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಲು ಬಹಳ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಯತ್ವ ಪಡೆತ್ತಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಧನ್ಯ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದೆ ಅಂದು ನೋಡಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಾದವು. ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನಾನು ಜಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೂಲ್ಯ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕಡೆ ಖಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯ ಯಾರುವಾಡುವದು, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ದು, ಕುಡಿಯಾವ ದು, ಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದೆ. ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೇನು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಡ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಗೇ ಸ್ಥಿರತ್ವ ಹೇ.

†Sri R.G. KAMAT (Ankola).—Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented to the House. I support it wholeheartedly. The Finance Minister was efficient enough to give us a surplus budget this year. We have been observing for the last two years that the budgets were deficit. I cannot however refrain from mentioning certain points which require the serious attention of the Government and the Finance Minister.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the mineral development of the State. I come from North Karnataka area where large resources of iron and manganese ores are available. The manganese ore available in Suphapeta is considered to be the best in the world, which fetches about 4 dollars more than the other manganesees ore in the world market. The importance of this industry is tending to come down nowadays. It was prosperous last year, but because of difficulties, the number of restrictions imposed on mine-owners in respect of contracts, the price at which the ores are to be sold and the royalties to be paid and difficulties of transport, all these have contributed to make the industry less important than it should be. I am not pleading for the mine owners. The House should not consider it so. I am pleading for the development of the industry because it is bringing in large sums of dollars for the progress of the Five-Year Plans. The industry requires road facilities to the port-side. I find from the Budget that for the Londa-Sardarnagar road, a total of 24 lakhs is sanctioned, but for this year only 2 lakhs is provided. A larger amount ought to have been provided for. If we spend at the rate of 2 lakhs an year, how many years would this road take? probably 12 or 16 years. I wish that at least half of the total provision had been sanctioned for this year. Similarly the road from Talguppa to Honnavar. This is an essential road. There are four ports: Kumta, Bhatkal Honnavar and Belegere. From all these

four ports iron and manganese ores are transported. I am glad to say that Karwar port itself is transporting as much load of iron ore as Bombay port is handling daily. Bombay port is sending 2,500 tons per day and the same tonnage or ore passes through Karwar port and this is done without the facilities that Bombay has. Karwar port is not so developed as Bombay port. We can no doubt increase its capacity to five thousand tons by providing other facilities. They are not major facilities. Even the Central Government aid is not required and the State Government itself can take it up and provide funds. I may tell the House that these ports are very popular throughout the world. They were comparatively unknown in the beginning, but now foreign ships are coming in and taking cargoes and the port is becoming popular. The Captains of the ships put up reports and these reports appear throughout the world. I am sure that if the roads leading to these ports are improved and the transport of ores is rendered economical, we can compete in the world market and thus bring in large revenues to the State. I am not asking for railways which is a long, long proposition, but we can and must improve the roads. We could get enough money. The State Trading Corporation is coming up with money. I know that some amounts have been given for the development of the roads, but are we spending the amount? We have not planned to spend. I do not find it in the Budget itself. I would once again stress the points that, if the roads and ports are developed, we can send our ores to foreign countries and thus earn valuable foreign exchange.

Another important industry is fishing. My friend Sri Baliga has dealt with the subject elaborately. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that money has been provided and there would be a big catch of fish. But the question of transport again arises. We have not provided for this. I recently visited Mangalore. When we visited Mangalore, I saw storage plant there. But there is not enough transport to take the fish to

(SRI R. G. KAMAT)

up-country. There is only one bus. How can it carry that much of vulnerable catch? So, we have to provide for transport. In the same way, there is no storage plant at Karwar where large catch is available. Similarly, at Malpe. These are the three places where large quantities of fish can be caught. I wish to bring these facts to the notice of the Government to take serious notice of these things.

Now, I go to the Co-operative farming. The Government is trying or rather the Centre is pressing to have co-operative farming. I feel that they have not understood the implications of co-operative farming. I was responsible for promoting two or three co-operative societies. I know the trouble of getting a society registered. I required three years for a society to be registered. Not only that. I wanted to bring 300 acres of fallow land under cultivation. Still, it is not available for cultivation; all the equipments are ready for cultivation but still the land is not available. When a M.L.A. like me feels it difficult to do it, what about other persons? So Co-operative Department will have to be tuned to expedite the work. Another thing is, it takes months for the Co-operative Department to give the preliminary certificate. For small things it is heldup. How can you build up co-operative movement when the Department itself is not taking so much interest? Same is the case with loan applications. I know, Sir, a loan application was put up by a person at Dandeli for starting a small scale industry. What particulars are required for a loan application? Once the application is given it is tossed here and there for this information and for that information and in the budgeted year no amount is spent on the loan side. So, progress is held up. It kills the enterprise or initiative of the promoters and thereby it kills the enterprising nature also. Therefore, I earnestly request the Minister in charge of co-operation to notice these delays in the registration of societies and granting of loans.

Now, I come to Forest Department. This is a revenue-yielding Department. If we go through the Budget, we find

this is the only Department which gives the largest revenues to the State. But I wish to say that this revenue can be still more increased if we properly plan the exploitation of the forest. There are large quantities of logs, tops left over in the jungle. When they exploit the forest, they take away the sleepers and other materials. But a lot of logs, tops in the jungle. They are burnt or get deteriorated. They can be utilised by selling them to the small industries which can make use of them. That will also bring in additional revenue to the State. But no effort has been made in this direction. The Government policy is not to start saw mills in North Kanara. I have been to various Districts of Mysore and I find large number of saw mills. But in North Kanara, it is a Herculean task to get a licence for a saw mill. A licence is required for a saw mill. But it takes years to get it and those applications in nine out of ten cases are rejected. So, there is no scope of using these logs, tops. It will be economical if industries are started near the place where raw materials are available. I do not mean to say that it must be started in the heart of the jungle. It should be as near the jungle as possible so that the raw material could be brought and cut into marketable size and whichever is not required in the market can be made use of. Therefore, in this respect also, forest revenue can be increased. Now with regard to illicit cutting, this can be stopped. I think the reason behind is the low pay given to the staff. The guards and foresters are paid very low. They are doing the duty of the police, but paid less than the police. The police stay in town area but these people have to stay in forests and they are in a disadvantageous position; for the education of their children, they have to maintain separate establishment whereas their pay scale is low. Human nature being what it is, they fall a prey to illicit activities and that is why illicit cutting is going on. The Government should see that their pay scales are increased to their satisfaction so that it would be an incentive to stop this illicit practice.

Now I come to tourist traffic. Ministers tour our District and say it is a very beautiful District. But no provision is made for establishing a tourist centre. I am not only particular about my District. I have toured recently South Kanara. There are also very beautiful spots, especially between Uppunda and Kundapur, and there is sea on the one side and on the other side there is river. There you can construct huts. I do not mean you may construct permanent structures. You can have temporary buildings like those in Kemmangundi and attract tourist traffic and thereby increase the trade and industry in this area.

Now, I go to the projects in the State, especially Sharavathi Project. The execution of the project is carried on with methods as old as fifteen years. The method is so old that it will not be possible to complete within the scheduled time. If no mechanical contrivances are used, and thereby if progress is retarded, the project will not be completed in the scheduled time and again they will have to revise the estimates because prices of commodities will go up. So, speed is the essence of the execution of this project. To get that speed, wherever possible—I do not say wholesale—mechanical contrivances should be used for the completion of the project. A labourer takes stone over a distance of one furlong to the dam site. It involves much exertion and he has to cover a rough road. So he will not bring so much quantity of stones in a day as required. If in his place a machine is employed, a good volume of work will be done in a limited time. I am told that machinery which is lying idle has been brought from Bhakra Nangal, but it is still under repairs. We must go ahead with the repairs and see that the machinery is used and progress is made in scheduled time. Moreover, I feel that officers of young blood are to be put in charge of the project works. I do not mean that old people should be ignored. Old people have got experience but they don't have energy. I do not mean they can be completely neglected. Their advice can be taken, but execution can be

entrusted to young officers who can execute the works expeditiously.

About N.E.S. blocks, Government is deciding the allotment of N.E.S. blocks and they will consider giving some blocks to North Kanara District. At that time I press for the claim of a N.E.S. block for Yellapur and Kundgod which are the most backward taluks in North Kanara District.

Then I come to public health. In North Kanara District, in the municipal areas or taluk places the hospitals are managed by L.C.P.S. doctors and at least I feel where hospitals are located in N.E.S. or C.D. block area, they should be upgraded and M.B.B.S. doctors and BPNE nurses should be posted for the benefit of the people.

I also make a request for an industrial estate for Dandeli. Dandeli is a growing industrial town. There are nearly three big industries: paper factory, plywood factory and ferro manganese factory. So to feed the big industries, small industries are required. I hope Government would seriously consider starting an industrial estate round about Dandeli.

With these few remarks, I once again thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to place my few points before the Government and the members of this House.

ತೀರ್ಥಿ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ನಭಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಜೆಯವರೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಳಕಾಸಿನ ಸಹಿವರು ಇಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಈರಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾರೆಯೆ ತಾರೀಖು ಹಳಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯ್ಲೆ ಇಟ್ಟಂಥ 1959-60 ನೇಯ ಇನ್ವಿಸ್ಯುರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಳಕಾಸಿನ ಅಯಾವ್ಯಯ ಮುಂದಂಡಪತ್ರ ವನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಂಥ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣ ದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ವತೋದ್ರಮ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೋಸ್ತುರವಾಗಿ, ಜನರಾಜ ಅಗ್ನಿಗೋಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಅಶೋತ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡೇರಿಸುವಂಥ ಯಾವ ನೂಕನೆಯೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುಪ್ರಾಣಿ. ಈ ನಾರಿ ಕರಗತವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಬೂದಿ ಹೋಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಾಂಶಕಾಗಿ, ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಿದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಂದೆಲೇ ಇದು ಹೇಗೆದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೌಕೆ ಕೊರಳುನ್ನಿಲ್ಲರುದ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೇರ್ಕೆಮಾರಿ ಪಾನಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏಷ್ಟುನುಂಬ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದು ಮರ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಆದರಂತೆ ಈ ನಿಫಾರ್ಗ್ಯ ಮೈತ್ರಿನಾರಿನ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಳಕಾಸಿನ ಮುಂದಂಡಪತ್ರ ವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಳಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣವಾಡುತ್ತೀರು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮಂಕುಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

“ಯೋಜನಾ ಅಯೋಗದವರು 1959-0ನೇಯ ವರ್ಷಕಾರ್ತಾಗಿ ಪೋದಲು 27-5 ಕೊಣ್ಟ

ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ  
ಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಿರಾಶಾದಾ  
ಯಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏರದನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ  
ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಏರದು ಪರ್ವ-  
ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವ ಕಡವೆ  
ಯಾಗಿದ್ದುರಿಂದ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಯೋಜ  
ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ  
ಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮನದಧ್ಯು  
ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರು. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗುರಿಯು,  
14.5ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನೇರವೂ  
ಸೇರಿ, 32.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ  
ದರ್ಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ತಮ್ಮ  
ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತಾದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದ  
ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ  
ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೋರಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರನಃ  
ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಹೇ."

ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಅಪ್ಪು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛಮೊಟ್ಟ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅಪ್ಪೇಂದ್ರಿ. ಹಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಸರ್ವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಹೊರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿತೀಯವರೇ ನಿಮ್ಮವೇನು ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ತಂಡರಿಂದ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಇದೆಂದು ವಾಗಿ. ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಹಣ ಒಂದರೂ ಬಿಬಿಹುದು; ಬಾರದೆ ಇಜ್ಜರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. It is only a report. ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಂದಕ್ಕ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರ ಭಾವಣೆದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆಂದರೆ:

“ 1959-60 ನೇಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಸಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲವಕ್ತೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಪಿಂಚಾರ್ಡನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಾ ವೆಬ್. ವನತಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಳಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ದ ನರವಿನಂತೆ ಖಬತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಹಿಂಣಿನ ವೇಳಬಿಂಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ನಹ ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.”

ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ದಿನ ಗಳ ಹಂತ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲಾ ಸಿಟಿವು ಈ ನಿಖಿಲಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. “ ಈ ವನತಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಳಣದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಸ್‌ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗದ ಹಣ ಚನ್ನು ನಾವು ಲ್ಯಾಪ್‌ನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ” ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನೀವೇನೋ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಧನ್ ತಿಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗ್ನಿಕ್ ಏನಾಯಿತು? ಮುಂದೆ ನೀವು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಯಾವುದೂ ಈ ಸ್ಥೇಜನ್‌ಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ನಹ ನೀವು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಷಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬುವು

ದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ? ನಮಗೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಪರದೆ ಮಾರ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಸನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ನಮಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮೆನು ಈ ಸಾಧನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈ ನಾನಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ. ಇವಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಂತೂ ತುಂಬಾ ನಿರಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂದಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಪರಫರೆಪರ್ಕು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗದೆ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಬದಲು ನಾವು 1959-60ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕ ಸಾಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬಿದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಿ, ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಡ್ಲೂರ್ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಡ್ಲೂರ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ತಂಗಡಿಗಳವರ ಅಭಿಧಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಧಿನತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಂಡುಕೊರಕಗೆ ನಿರಾರ್ಥಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಿನಂತಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಮನ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಾಂಡವಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುನಾಷಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳವರ ಮತ್ತು ತಂಗಡಿಗಳವರಿಗಾಗಿ 80.92 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೂರು ನಾವಿರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು; ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಡವಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲ್ಯ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತುತ್ತು ನಾವಿರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ನಾನು ತಮಗೀಗ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ “ನಿಮಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಜಾಗವಾದರೂ ಗೆಲ್ಲತೆಯೇ! ಆಗ ನೈವೇದ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರ್ಲೂ ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೆ, ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು ಈಗಲೂ ಇಯೇ! ಎಲ್ಲವೇ!” ಎಂದು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಾಂಡವಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಡ್ಲೂರ್ ತಂಗಡದವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹಾಸ್ತಲನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1958-59ನೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮುಗಿಯುವದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾರು ಹಾಸ್ತಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1958-59ನೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪೂರ್ವೇನುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಏಂದರೆ ಈ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳು 31ನೆಯ ತಾರಿಖಿಗೆ ಆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ; ಏಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಇತ್ತುತ್ತು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರು ಹಾಸ್ತಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರ ದಂಡಪ್ರೇನಾದೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ನಕಾರದವರು ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿಗತ ಪಾಡಿ ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಂತರ ಈ ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗ್ರಹ ನಿಧಿ ದ್ದೇವಿ. 1958-59ನೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮುಗಿಯುವದರೊಳಗೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷದಿನ ಪ್ರಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅನುನಾಷಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಾತ್ಮಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಾ ಫಿರಾಗುವುದು. ಏಳನೂರ ಹದಿನ್ಯೇದು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಪಾಗಾವಂತೆ ಎಂಬುನೂರ ತೂಂಬ ತೊಂದು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಗಾರ್ಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡ

(ಶ.ಸ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ತಾಪ್ರ)

ନାହିଁ ତୋଳିବାକୁ ବାପିଗଳଙ୍କୁ ହେଲା  
ଦାଗି ତୋଳିବାକିରେ, ମୂଳଚତୁରୁ ହେଉଥିବାପିଗଳଙ୍କୁ  
ଦୁରନ୍ତୁ ପାଇଦିଲାଗିଦେ ଏଠିବୁ ହେଉଥିଲା  
ଦାରେ. ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର ହେଲାଗଲ୍ଲ ପରାର କେଳିଲାମାଧୁତା  
ହୋଇଦେଇ ନନ୍ଦି ଅଣିଲୁତିରେ. ଆ ପରାରରେଖେ  
ବିଳଦିତ ଯାର ହିତମନ୍ତ୍ର ସାଥନେ ଚାପୁପୁଛି  
କାଗୁପଦିଲ୍ଲ ଏଠିବୁ. ଅଦୁଦରିଠିଦେ ଆ କେଳିଲା  
ଗଢ଼ିଲାମଦୀ ଦୁଃଖ ଆଗୁପଦିଲ୍ଲ. ଜଦେରାରୁ ନିରଫରକ  
ବାଗୁତ୍ତିରେ. ହାଗେ ଯାବାଗ ଅଚରିତ କା  
କା ଯୁଗ ଭାବନ୍ତି ଚାଦରୁ ଶକ୍ତିଯିଲ୍ଲ  
ହେଲାମାଧୁତାକୁ, ଆଗ ଅଵର ଅଵର ପକ୍ଷଦର୍ଶୀ ଯାରୁ  
ଅନ୍ଧ ଶକ୍ତିରଦ୍ଵାରୀରେ ଅପରିଗୀର କାମ୍ପିଗଳଙ୍କୁ  
ମାଦିଲା ନାହିଁ ବିଲ୍ଲ କୋଦିଲାପଦୁ ବିଲ୍ଲ ଯୁ  
ଦେଇବୁ ନାହିଁ ଅପରିଗେ ବକଷିନମାଦିବ ହେଉ  
ତୈନେ.

స్వామీ, ఇన్నొ న్యూల్ మండడెక్క హోగోరిణి. జన్ము హరిజన-గిరిజనర మస్కుళ విద్యాభ్యాస కాగ్గి సకారచదువు ఏను సౌలభ్యగానోదగిసి కోణిష్టార్ట్ రెంబుదన్ను నోడిదరే హరిజన-గిరిజనర మస్కుళు శాలేగే హోగితక్కువర సంజీవీ శేక్దావారా 30 ఇత్త. సఫ్ట్వాచాన్యవాగి శాలేగే హోగువ ఎల్ల మస్కుళ శేక్దావాలు సంజీవీ అరవత్తు ఇత్త. అదుదరింద హరిజన-గిరిజనర మస్కుళు హెచ్చెట్ హెచ్చెట్ శాలేగే హోగువ ఎంత ఆఖిసలు ఇన్నొ హెచ్చెట్ సౌలభ్యగాన్ను పటించుపుదు అవ్యక్తి ఎందు అప్పు మాత్ర హేధద్వారయే తివాయి ఆ బగ్గె ఏను అనుకూల గాశన్ను ఒదిగిలాగిదే ఎంబుదన్సే హేలైప్లు హిందుల్లిద పంగడగాల బగ్గె అవర పికారాద్బుల్లా తక్క గమనసన్ను కొదదె ఇల్ల ఎందు హేధద్వారయే కాగే అవరు గపాన కొటిరతక్కట్టేనేందరే: విధ్యాధిపేతనగాల బగ్గె కళీద చష్టింటలూ ఐదు లక్ష రూపాయిగాశన్ను 1959-60 కేష్ట హెచ్చెటలాగిదేయిందు హేధద్వారయే. ఇష్టాప్టుదర్శనాకే? ఆ హరిజన-గిరిజనర మస్కుళు విద్యాపంతరన్నాగి మాడి నిమ్మ మస్కుళ మిష కేళ్ల తరలు సకారచదపరు ఏనేను కాయుస్కరముగాశన్ను కృగోండిద్దిరి! మత్త నోడిదరే ఏనోలే ఒందు బహాల నోంద మనస్సున్నింద హరిజనగిరిజనర మస్కుళే బహాల అన్యయవాగిదే ఎందు హేశ్మతిరుపంత మాతనాదుత్తిరి. హాగే బుద్ధుద్ది మాతనాది కాయుస్కరిల్ల ఈ రితి పికి హిగే పోటకు మాదుత్తిద్దిరోలే అదు అధికాగువుద్దిల్ల. నీవేను ఈగా 1959-60 నేయి సాలగే బదు లక్ష రూపాయిగాశన్ను హెచ్చెట్ కోణిష్టార్ట్ పేందు హేశ్మద్దిరోలే ఇదక్కే ఒందు మాత్ర హేశ్మపుదాదర బుద్ధ భాషేయల్ల ఒందు గాదే ఇదే. “దరియామే సుఖఫుష్”, ఎందు ఎందరే సముద్రదల్ల ఏను కాకచరూ అదు కట్టిగే కాణిసువుద్దిల్ల ఎందు; ఆ రితి ఇదక్కే ఒందు యారు బింబిరాగి దుధురాగిరుత్తారో యావా మస్కుళు అవిద్యాపంతరాగిరుత్తారో అంధవిగ్రహారాగి విద్యాదాన మాదుత్తిల్ల. నీవు క

ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ಏನು ಭಾಷ್ಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಉದಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಉದ್ವಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಹೆಂದು ಸಾರಿದ್ದಿರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಹಾರ್ ಬ್ಲಿಂಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಂಡಿತ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರುರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾಷ್ಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಲಾಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಕಣಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದ್ದಿ ಭೂಮಾದಲದ ಮೇಲರತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಕುಲವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಶಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನಿಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಆ ಪರಶುರಾಃಮಂ ಬುಷಿ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನೇರೀ ಹಾಗೆ ಇವರೂ ನಹ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಸಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಂ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮಾತು ತಮಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತುತ್ತೋ ಏನೋ ಏಂದು ನನ ಮನಿಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಶಂಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾನಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರೂ ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಮಣಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೀದೆ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂತಿಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉದಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನೋರ್ಯಾತ್ಮದೆ. ಈ ಒಡ ನೌಕರರು ಬೆಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತುಲ್ಕಾವರೆ ಗಂಡಿಯುಂದ ನಂಜೆ ಬಿಂದೂವರೆ ಗಂಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಕತ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಂದೆ ಇದೇ ನಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಂಗಾಪ ಸ್ವರೂ, ತಾವು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವ ಸ್ವಾಧೆದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮೇರುಸಾರು ನಂಸ್ತಾನಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ನಂಬಿಷ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯುತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಇಡೀರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ 21ನೇಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತಲ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡೆಂತಹ ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ :

"The Government and the House are both alive to the well-being of all their employees and have been doing their best to improve their living standards by providing more amenities like housing, medical facilities, etc....

.....It is not that the Government is unsympathetic but its capacity is highly limited."

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವನ್ನು, ಹೀಗೆ ವನ್ನು. ಅದಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೈದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರು ಫೈಲನ ಪೇರೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ, ಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವರು. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಬಂದು ಫೈಲನ ಪೇರೆ, ಬಂದು ಕರತ್ತದ ಪೇರೆ ಆದರೂ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿಕರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಇವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲಿಟ್ಟೆಕ್ಕಾಂಬ ಅನ ಹಾಕಿ, ಮೆಸ್ತಿತುಂಬಿ ಬಚ್ಚೆಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಬಂದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದರಿತ್ತಿರಿ,

ಅದೇ ಈ under dog ಜಡ್ವಾನ್‌ಲ್ಯ, non-gazetted ನೌಕರ, ಅವನ ಸ್ಟಿಂಗಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈನು ಹಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಎಂಬುದೇ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು execute ಮಾಡುವವನು ಈ ಬಡ ನೌಕರ. ಅಫೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಗಡವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು, ಫ್ಲೆರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಚ್ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಲರ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು. ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದುದ್ದೇನ್ ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವವನು ನಾನ್ ಗೆಂಟ್‌ಡೆ ನೌಕರ. ಅಂಥವನ ಏಷಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ದೂಸಿ ಮನ್ನು ತೋರಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾವು unsympathetic ಅಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, sympathetic ಅಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಲ್ಯಾರಿಪ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ರಿಸರ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಿರು. 1957ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ್ಲ್ ಎರ್ಕ್‌ಟ್ ಅದ ಹೇಳಿ, ಆಗ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿ ನಿಂದ ಈ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿನವರಿಗೂ ತಾವು ಈ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂತಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಖನಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಂಬಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ? ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿನೆ. “ಎಪ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಜನ್ ಬಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗಾರ್ಡರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚೆರ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಎಪ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಜನ್ ಬಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ” ಎಂದು ದೇಹದ statistics ಹಾಕಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರಿ. ಬಡ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟ್ ಲಕ್ಕು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಡ್ ಟ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚೆನ್ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ತತ್ವ ಕೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಣ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಡಬಗಿನಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಾಯವರಿಗೂ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರಿಗೂ ನೆಕಾರರದಲ್ಲಿ efficiency ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅತಿ ಶ್ವೇಚಾದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾನ್ ಗೆಂಟ್‌ಡೆ ನೌಕರರು ಹೇಳಿರಾಬಾದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈನು ಮಾಡಿರೋ ಅದೇ ವಿಭಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಂತರಾನ್ದದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಎಪ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಜನ್ ದೂರ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರ ಮಾನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾಲವೂ ಕೆಲನೆಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಮುಕರಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯು ರಾರವು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ನೆಕಾರಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊಚ್ಚಿತುಂಬ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿದೆಹೋದರೆ ತಾವು ಕಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಿ. ಇಡುಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಂದು solution ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ಕಾಬೀರನ ಪ್ರಿರಸಪ್ತತುರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ತಾವು ಮರಾಹಾತ್ ಇರಾಬೆ, ನಾಯ್ಯಾ ಶಾರ್ಫ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿರಿಗೂ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿರಿ. ಅದರೆ General administrationನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಚ್ಚಿತುಂಬ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದೆಹೋದರೆ ಅದರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿತರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು: ಏನಾದರೂ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ನೆಕಾರರದಿಂದ acknowledgment ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಬಂದು. ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವುದು ಹಾಗಿರಲ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳೇ ಆಗಲ ಅವರ ಕ್ರೇಂಡ್ ಹೋದತಕ್ಷಣ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ waste paper basketನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, cold war ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲನಾವನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಮುಂದೆಯ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲನಾವನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಮುಂದೆಯ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ದುಗ್ಗಾಪ್ತ (ಚಿತ್ರದುಗ್ರ) .—ತಮ್ಮ ನಲಹೆ ಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದ ರೇ ಹೇಳಿ.

శ్రీ సి. జే. మంకులు ప్ర. — నంబుళ కడమె ఇహె ఎందరే బాస్తి కొడి ఎందు అధ్వాగుత్తదే. కోట్టగే అన్న ప్లివెందరి అన్న కొడబేచు ఎందు అధ్వాగుత్తదే. తావెప్ల లా ఒదిదిరి తమగే అధ్వాగేచేచు.

ಇನ್ನು Industrial estates ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಭದ್ರಾ ವತ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಬೂಲ್‌ ರೈಪ್‌ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ. ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನದ ಗಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮಂಕುಣಿ ಪ್ರ)

କାହେଠିରେହେ ମାଦୁତ୍ତିରି. ଜହାନ୍ତି ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରି  
ସିଇ ବୋଇଦିନନ୍ତୁ ମାଦିଦିରି. ଯାବ ତରକର  
ଜପାବାରିକେ ମାଦିଦିରି! ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିଇ ବୋଇଦିନ  
ନାଲି ଏନୁ ନଦେଯାତ୍ରିଦେ ଏନୁ ପୁରଦର ଅରିପା  
ଗିଦେଯେ? ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିଇ ବୋଇଦିନ ନାଲି ଏନୁ  
ନଦେଯାତ୍ରି ହେ ଏବର, ମାନ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ଏଠ. କୌଣସିପୁ  
ନପରୁ ହେଲାଦ ହାଗେ, ଅନେକ ହେଗ୍ଗଣାଳୁ, ଜଳାଳୁ  
ଥିଦାଦୁତ୍ତିବେ କେ ଡିପାଇଲୁଥେବେଂଟନାଲି A to Z  
ପରଗେ ବରେ ହେଗ୍ଗଣାଳୁ ଭରୁପଚେ ବିନା ଜିନି  
ରିମଦେନା କୁ ଶାବେ ମଧୁଦକ୍ଷ ହେଇଗୁ  
ପୁଦକ୍ଷ ନାହୁବିଲ୍ଲ. ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିଇ ବୋଇଦିନଙ୍କେ  
ଜମ୍ବୁ ବୋଇଦିନନ୍ତୁ ଗପନ ମେଂଟ୍ ଆଫା  
ଜନିଯାଦରପର ମାଦିବାରେଯେ! ମାନ୍ୟ ମଧୁତ୍ରି  
ଗାଳାଦ ଶ୍ରୀମାନ୍ ବେନ୍ଦ୍ରପାନ୍ଥ ପରାମର୍ଶିତିରୁ  
ବୋଇଦିନନ୍ତୁ ତେବୁବିଲ୍ଲ ହାରାଦୁତ୍ତିଦାରିରିଲି ..

**Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—The Hon'ble Member will please understand that it is established under an Act of Parliament, to which he is a party and the people are a party. Government did not wantonly form the Board.

**Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—I request the Hon'ble Member to go through the Act of Parliament. An Act passed by Parliament is a thing which ought to be respected by us. If you

do not want it, you can take steps to scrap the Central Act.

**Sri Y. VEERAPPA.**—If it is defective, it has to be changed.

**Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—The proper thing in that case would be to move the Parliament and change the Act. There is no point in saying that Electricity Board is bad and inefficient. So long as it is functioning within the four corners of the law of the country, to which we are all parties, there is no use of grousing. We can move Parliament to change the law and enact it in such a manner as to serve the best interests of the country.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**— We will rise at 7 p.m. Hon'ble Member will please close by 7.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—I know that it is an enactment of the Parliament. We all know how the Board is functioning. It is not at all satisfactory. Mistakes are being pointed out so that they may be rectified, even though the mistakes may be within the four corners of the Act. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಿಂದಿರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣನೆಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಅದಿಕಾರ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇದೇ? ಅಲ್ಲಾದೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಚೀಪ್ಸ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರರು ಯಾರು?

ನಾಯ್ಯಾಯೀ, ಇಂಷ್ಟಿಲಿಂಗ್ ಹೇಳಾತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನು ಗಳು ಎಂದು, Road Transport Corporation, Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Corporation, etc., ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನು ವಿನೇನೋ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನು ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಎರ್ಕೆಸಿಗೆ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಜಮತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೊಯಾಮತ್ತಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಟೀಗೆ ಕೊಯೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಷ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಯೆಯಾನುಗಣಕರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಪಯೋಗವೇ ಆಗ್ಗೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ನಕಾರ 19—20 ಕೊಯೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವಾಗ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲವೇ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ನೇಣಿದರ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಿಗೆ ಹಡಿನಾರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅರು ಜನ ಉಪಾಂಗಗಳು “ಬಾಮಾತೆನ್ಹಿ ದಿತಿಮ ಗ್ರಹಃ” ಎಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಶಿರ ಬೇಕು ನಾಯ್ಯಾಯೀ! ಏಕೆ ಮಾರು ಜನರಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಚನ್ನೆಬಿಸಪ್ಪನೆವರು, ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನೆವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಜತ್ತಿಯ ವರ್ಣ—ಇವರು ಮಾರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಿಮಿಗೇಕೆ ಇಂಷ್ಟಿಲಿಂಗ್ ದು ಕಾರ್ಪೊ

ರೇಷನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ? R. T. D. Corporation, P. W. D. Corporation and Finance Corporation ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೂಲತಿಗಳಾದ ಜತಿ ಯವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಂದಿಭೇಟಕೆ ಹೊಗೀ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನೆ ಬನಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀವಾನಾ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ಯವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗೂಳಾಗಿರಬೇದವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀಸಿ.ಜೆ.ಮಾತ್ರಣ್ಯಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆಯವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಚನ್ನಬನಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನೂ ಇಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What about the Deputy Ministers.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Let them go. Why should they be a burden on the Exchequer? ಪತಕೆಯ್ದಿನ್ನರು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜನ ಮುತ್ತಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಮುತ್ತಿಗಳು, ಅರು ಜನ ಉಪ ಮುತ್ತಿಗಳು, ಇವರಲ್ಲಿಬ್ಬಿರು ಹೆನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಮಂಗಳ ಹಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು? ಇದೆಲ್ಲ It is really a waste; ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮಣಿ ಪಾಲಾಯಿತು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ, ನೆರೂ ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತನ್ನೇಕೆ ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು? ಹೀಗೆ ಅರು ಜನ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿಸ್ನಿಸ್‌ರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತ ಹಣದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ತೀರ್ ನಿಸಿಲಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುತ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಬ್ಬಿರು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿಸ್ನಿಸ್‌ರು ಗಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಪಲ್ವೆ? ಸಾಯಂತ್ರಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುತ್ತಿಗಳಾದ ಜನ್ ಬಿಸಪ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ವಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ರಕ್ತಗಳಿಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟದಿರೆ, ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಗರಿಧಕ್ಕಿ ವಾಹನವಾದಂತೆ ಚೇಗಿನೆ ಹಾರಾಡಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರು (ನಗು).

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಲನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿಸಿನ್ನರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯವರಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ತನ್ನ ಸೈಕಿತರಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅವರಿಗೆನಾದರೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನದನ್ಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಭ್ರಜಿನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು “ಸಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಳಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಇಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾರ್ಯಜನ ನವರು ನಾಲ್ಕುನಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೇಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾ ಯಿತು. ನಾನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಯಜಮಾನರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಅವರಂತಹವರೆ ಮಾಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಇಳಿಯಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರ ಸಾಫ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ರಿತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ‘I shall not descend to the level’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಮಾಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದಿದಾಡಿರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋಡುವಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒದುವುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾವೂ, ನೀವೂ ಅಡತಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಾಫು

యావ రీతియాగి ముందువరియుక్తిద్దిరి ఎన్న  
వదనస్తి నోడి అపాజు హకుత్తురూతారే.  
ననగే గొత్తిద్ద హాగే, తావు హేళిద్దిరల్ల, ఈగ  
కి బడ్డెళ్ళన్ను కేగే సమ్మిన్ను బడ్డెళ్ళు ఎందు  
హేళుత్తీరి? తావు ఇల్లే హేళిద్దిరి; 8.6 లక్ష  
రూపాయిగళన్ను దిశిసిప్పాగి తోరిసిద్దిరి.  
ఎక్కుస్తినల్లి హేగే నమపరచవాగి ఎండు లక్ష  
చిల్లరే రూపాయిగభు కడమేయాగిరువుదనస్తి  
ఒందు రాకేట్టు మాదుత్తీరి! ఎంటు లక్ష  
రూపాయిగభు వసూలు మాదలు ఈగ తాపు  
హేళియవంతి మాదిదరే సద్యకే ఖలుతాయవాగిరు  
చంతి మాదిదరూ, ఇదకేష్టస్వర ఇన్నోటి కాప్టొం  
రేషన్ను మాది ఇన్నాకం బరబేకు? ఈగ ఇప్పి  
బ్లూనిగన మనస్సరిల్ల. ననగూ గొత్తిదే.  
ఎన్నా.ఇ.ఎన్. బాలుకు అలాటు మాదువాగ ఒందు  
బొగకే నిగియాగిదుదన్ను ఇన్నోటి మంత్ర  
గభు బేరే కడగె బేకు ఎందు బత్తాయి ఒంది  
దీరింద నమ్ము కడగే బరువ బాలకన్ను తెగెదు  
కొండరు ఎందు హేళిదరు). కేగే పదినారు జన  
చుంత్రిగభూ ఇదారే, ననగూ గొత్తిదే, అదలే  
యార చూతుగభును. accent పోదుపదు?

ମେଁ ଏଣଙ୍ଗନେ ତାରେଖି, ମାନ୍ସ ଜିଲ୍ଲାଗପ୍ର  
ନରୁ 11 ୧୦ଦ 12 ଗଂତେଖି ହେଲେଯାଇ ଛନ୍ତି  
ମାଦୁତ୍ତିଦ୍ଵାରା ଏହା ପରି ବଳ୍ଲଗିରା ତିଥିଦେ ଜାଦେ.  
ହାଗେ ପିମାଗର ହେଲୋଇଦୁ ତିଂଗରେ ଆମ୍ବନୁ.  
ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରା ହେଲେ କାଳ ଅଧିକାରଦଲ ଜାଦୁ ରେ ନନଗା  
ନଂତେଖି.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ದುಗ್ಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನಿವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ತಾಪ್ಪ.—ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ, ಶ್ರೀ  
ದಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೇ ಎನ್. ಇ. ಎನ್.  
ಬಾಳಕಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳು  
ತಾರೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ರಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಪ್ರೋರ್‌ರೆಚನ್‌ನ್ನು ಗಳನ್ನು ವಾದಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೀ ತುಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನ್ನು ರ ಈ ರಿತಿಯಾದ ಕಾಪ್ರೋರ್‌ರೆಚನ್‌ನ್ನು ಗಳನ್ನು ವಾತ್ರ ವಾದಬೇಕಿ.

7 P.M.

ಎನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಥ ಪಾಲ್‌ಪೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ  
ವಾದುತ್ತಿದ್ದ್ರಿ. ಕಂಪನಿ ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಬ್ಲೇ  
ರೇಷನ್‌ ರಚನೆ ವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆಗೂ ಸ್ವರ  
ನಾನು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ  
ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯ ದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.  
ಸಹ್ಯಮಿ, ಈ ಅಯ್ಯವ್ಯಾಯದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರ ಏನಿದೆ ಈ  
ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ  
ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜನಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೊನ್ನುರ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಬರಿಗೇ  
ತೋರಾಣಿಕೆಯ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಕ್ಕರಾಗಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ  
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆನರಿನ ವಾಯಾಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳ್ಳಿ  
ಗಿನಬೆಂಡಿ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒಂದು ಕತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.  
ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನ  
ನೋಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ಈ  
ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಪ್ಪಳೆ ಪಡೆದು  
ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡೇ ವಾತನಾದುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇರ  
ತಕ್ಕ ಅರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ  
ತೊಂದರೆ ವಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ನೂಡನ್ನೇಯನ್ನ  
ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1959-60ನೇಯ ಘರ್ಷದ ಮುಂಗಡ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮಹಾಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಹತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನಗಳ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನರಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗೂ ಇನ್ನರಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನ ಬನಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನೇವೇ 3,800 ಪ್ರತಿಲಿ ರಸೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ ಏಜಾರ್ಡರವರು ಇದ್ದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಪಾಮಿ ಮೊದಲಯಾರ್, ಶ್ರೀ ಕಿ. ಸಿ. ರೆಡಿಯರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಂಗಿಪ್ಪನವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ವರೆಗೆ ಇದು ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಬಂದವೇಲೇ works have gained momentum. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಜನ್ನಿಬನಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಗ್ಯಂತರೆ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಫಿಲ್ ಅಯಿತು. Works have gained momentum ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮಹಾಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ದೇಶದ ದಾಡು. ಇನ್ನು ಬನಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. I have not addressed a wrong argument before you. ಇಂನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಕಾಫೋರೇಷನ್ ಅವಾಂತರ ಸಿಲ್ಬೆಕು. ಅಯಾ ವಾತೆ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಶ್ರೀಲೀನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಏನು ವಾಡಿದೆ, P.W.D. ಇಲಾಖೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಧಿಕರು ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದೇ ಇನ್ನರಲ್ಲ. ವಂದನಿಸಿನ್ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Before we rise for the day, I have to inform the House that tomorrow there will be no question hour because questions are few. You will get more time for the general debate. We will take the questions in such a way that we will finish all the questions in time.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—At the tail end it might so happen that some of the questions may not be answered at all. That will not be advisable.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I assure the House that there is no chance of any question lapsing without being taken up in this House this time. There is another point which I

want to discuss with the members. That point is, we have to sit for a longer time when the Budget is being discussed. We will have to sit one hour late every day with the result that some of the members have suggested to me why should we not sit at 12 O'clock and rise at 6 P.M.

**Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—We would like to submit that to sit between 12 and 6 will be very inconvenient from the point of view of business. We have to attend meetings and we have got to prepare ourselves. So the suggestion that we may sit at One O'clock and go up to 7 O'clock is acceptable to all.

**Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.**—It would be convenient if we meet at One O'clock. Regarding rising we leave it to the Chair, whether it is 6 or 7.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I suggest that the upper limit should be 6.

**Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—One hour's time in the morning will go a long way for us to secure necessary information. That being the case 12 O'clock will be most inconvenient.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Let us leave the question open. You just think for yourself and come to some conclusion. But, I must make it quite plain that during the session we have to sit longer hours. The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at One O'clock.

*The House adjourned at Seven Minutes past Seven of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Tuesday, the 10th March 1959.*